Volume 160 No. 8

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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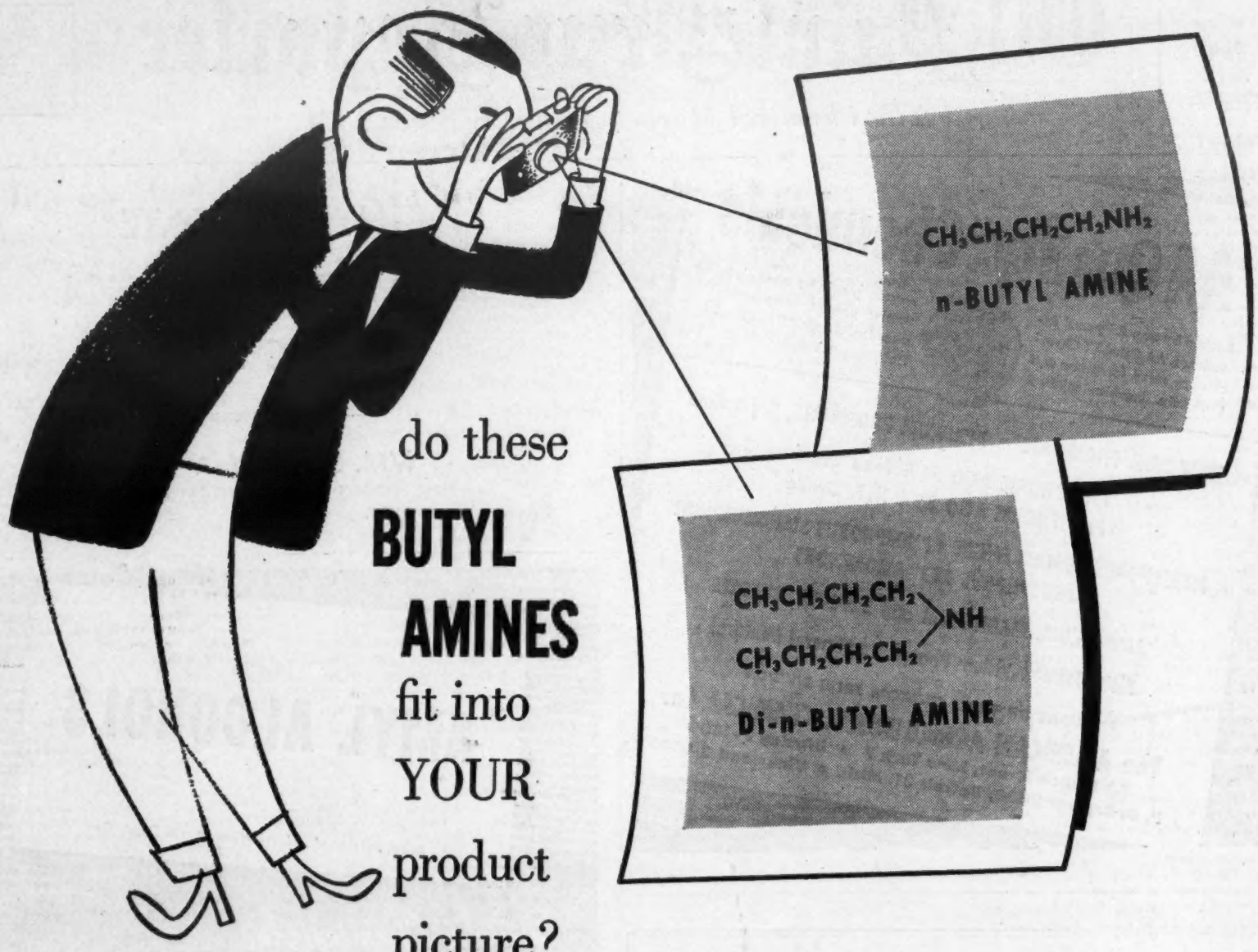

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 160 No. 8 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | August 20, 1951

Potash Second Quarter Deliveries Set Record

Potash deliveries during the second quarter of 1951 in North America by the five major American potash producers and also importers totaled 863,784 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 490-604 tons K_2O, a new high, the American Potash Institute has announced. It represented an increase of 25 percent in salts and K_2O over the tonnage delivered during the corresponding period in 1950. Imports comprised 158,217 tons K_2O in the above and include those during the entire first half of 1951.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (institute countries) amounted to 816,628 tons of salts equivalent to 461,456 tons of K_2O, consisting of 419,843 tons as muriate, 1,570 tons as manure salts, and 40,043 tons as sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. Deliveries for chemical purposes amounted to 39,636 tons of salts, equivalent to 24,-570 tons of K_2O. Exports to other than institute countries totaled 4,578 tons K_2O.

First Half Deliveries

During the first six months of 1951, total North American deliveries including imports amounted to 1,490,075 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 849,054 tons K_2O. This represented an increase of 34 percent in salts and K_2O over the same period in 1950. Deliveries of potash for agricultural use in institute countries totaled 1,399,249 tons of salts with an equivalent of 792,971 tons of K_2O, an increase of 35 percent in salts and 36 percent in K_2O over last year.

Making up these agricultural deliveries were 724,500 tons K_2O as muriate, 3,603 tons K_2O as manure salts, and 64,868 tons K_2O as sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. The chemical industries took 78,346 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 48,506 tons of K_2O, a 25 percent increase in salts and 24 percent in K_2O over the first half of 1950. Exports to other than institute countries amounted

—Continued on page 83

CMP Regulation 5 Amended

The National Production Authority last week amended CMP regulation 5 so as to prohibit manufacturers from ordering or receiving more than 40 percent of their quarterly quotas of maintenance, repair and operating supplies during the first month of any quarter. NPA emphasized that manufacturers who have already placed orders totaling more than 40 percent of their fourth quarter quotas must cancel the excess amounts.

US Loans 25,000 Tons Of Stockpiled Copper

The Munitions Board will release, on a loan basis, 25,000 tons of copper from the national stockpile for defense needs, to overcome the shortage of the metal. The copper will be released, as needed, to the General Services administration, for sale in accordance with allocation of the National Production Authority. Of the 25,000 tons, 10,000 have been released to date.

The release was granted by President Truman with the understanding that the stockpile will be reimbursed by an equal amount by June 30, 1952. A major factor in the decision was the loss of about 10,000 tons of copper production per month during the recent strike at the Garfield, Utah, plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company.

NPA Weighs Easement Of Chemical DO Burden

Another segment of the chemical industry has been told by the National Production Authority that the agency is considering removing chemicals from the application of most DO ratings if the CMP demand disrupts chemical distribution unduly.

NPA asked the protective coatings synthetic resins industry advisory committee August 15 to make weekly reports for a four-week period showing how much of its production is being required to fill rated orders.

Regarding raw materials used by the industry, NPA said the biggest problem at the moment is the supply of phenol formaldehyde. The supply of phthalic anhydride is tightening but NPA said no allocation is planned because the chemical will shortly be placed under order M-32 to limit the rated orders which phthalic anhydride producers must accept to 35 percent of their production.

On other materials, NPA said the supply of glycerin is meeting demands, supplies of urea and vinyl resins appear adequate, ethyl cellulose is short and problems are developing in plasticizers. The availability of styrene depends on the amount used in the rubber program and the availability of castor oil is dependent on the needs of the military.

ODM Orders 60-Day Moratorium In Rapid Tax Write-Off Awards

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week ordered a sixty-day moratorium on the granting of accelerated tax certificates, effective August 18. The order was issued by defense mobilizer Charles E. Wilson to give officials time to review the entire program, under which more than $8,000,-000,000 in special tax certificates have been granted to encourage expansion of defense production.

A major objective of the official study of the program in the next two months will be to determine how much of a part the special tax grants will play in the fixing of prices charged the government for products from defense plants.

In a letter to Manly Fleischmann, head of the Defense Production Administration, through which the special tax grants are issued, Mr. Wilson declared the program had proved of great value in speeding production in the early stages of mobilization.

Lower Amortization Percentages Seen

"As we move closer to the realization of our expansion goals within specific categories," he said, "we should tighten our standards and adhere to specific rules wherever possible. This should result in generally lower percentages of amortization, although there will be specific instances which will not fit this pattern."

The August 18 order allows exceptions to the general rule in the case of facilities urgently needed for the production of specific military items and in similar special cases.

The amortization program has been subject to some criticism by congress at various times since it was initiated and some members of congress have been particularly critical of the percentage of tax write-offs granted to large corporations.

Awards Through Aug. 10

Meanwhile, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation was granted certificates for a $75,000,000 aluminum plant at New Orleans, La., and a $16,500,000 alumina plant near Baton Rouge, with 80 percent allowed in both cases. The certificates were by far the largest of 172 granted by DPA during the week ended August 10.

Other certificate approvals in the area of the chemical industry, showing the product, applicant company, plant location and percentage cost of the project that is eligible for accelerated amortization, follow:—

Alumina, cryolite and aluminum fluoride—Reynolds Metal Company, Saline County, Ark., 80 percent of $2,524,407.

Bauxite—Kaiser Bauxite Company, Jamaica, British West Indies, 80 percent of $2,000,000.

Bismuth refined lead—American Smelting & Refining Company, Omaha, Neb., 60 percent of $52,000.

Copper, refined, and sulphuric acid—American Smelting & Refining Company, Tacoma, Wash., 70 percent of $207,433.

Cottonseed oil—Lamesa Cotton Oil Company, Lamesa, Tex., 45 percent of $62,000.

Magnesium alloy—Dow Chemical Company, Bay City, Mich., 75 percent of $225,700.

Penicillin—Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, 60 percent of $4,769,564; Schenley Distillers, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., 65 percent of $433,130.

Steel Drums—Rheem Manufacturing, Chicago, Ill., 75 percent of $172,000, and at Richmond, Calif., 75 percent of $170,000.

Sulphuric acid—Stauffer Chemical Company, Compton, Calif., 80 percent of $47,070.

Tetraethyl lead—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Deepwater Point, N. J., 65 percent of $2,863,000 and 40 percent of $497,000.

Soybean Futures Trading Restricted, Effective Oct. 1

Limits on speculative trading in soybean futures have been established by the Commodity Exchange Commission, effective October 1. On that date, the maximum net long or net short position which any person may hold or control is 1,000,000 bushels in any one soybean future or in all soybean futures combined on any one contract market.

The commission also fixed 1,000,000 bushels as the maximum amount of soybean futures which any person may buy or sell on any contract market during one business day. The limits apply to all speculative trades and positions, including spreading, in soybean futures on contract market. They do not apply to bona fide hedging transactions.

J. M. Mehl, administrator of the Commodity Exchange Commission, said the order for soybeans will not apply to market positions acquired by traders in good faith prior to the effective date of the order. He also pointed out that the order specifically provides that the fixing of speculative limits does not affect any provision of the commodity exchange act relating to price manipulation or corners, nor does it relieve any contract market of its responsibility under the act for preventing manipulation and corners.

The Commodity Exchange Commission, composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General, is authorized under the commodity exchange act to fix limits, after notice and hearings, on the amount of speculative trading by any person in any commodity covered by the act.

Nonmetallic Minerals Defined Under CPR 22

The Office of Price Stabilization amended August 16 its interpretation on nonmetallic minerals by making minor changes in the listing of commodities regarded as nonmetallic minerals and those regarded as chemicals. This action is covered by amendment 1 to interpretation 33 under Ceiling Price Regulation 22.

The original interpretation, issued July 16, listed "crude salt" as one of the commodities regarded as a nonmetallic mineral. This item has been eliminated from the listing by the amendment and "salt (sodium chloride)" inserted in its stead. Nonmetallic minerals are exempted from CPR 22.

"Refined salt" was listed in the interpretation as one of the commodities regarded as a chemical subject to CRP 22. The amendment eliminates "refined salt." It also corrects the listing of "soda ash, 58 percent Na_2O." It should properly read "soda ash, 56 percent Na_2O."

Oil, Gas Leases Offered In Louisiana and Colorado

A total of 1,084.21 acres of land will be offered for oil and gas leasing through competitive bidding at two sales to be held by the Bureau of Land Management on August 29 and September 12. Offered in one parcel at the first sale will be 44.21 acres located about twenty miles northwest of Shreveport, La. At the September sale, two parcels of land totaling 1,040 acres about ten miles north of Meeker, Colo., will be offered.

Sealed bids must be submitted for the two sales on or before 1 p.m., EST., on the respective dates of the sales to Marion Clawson, director of BLM. Awards will be made to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing the lands.

Cottonseed Oil Support Program Set by USDA

The Department of Agriculture announced August 17 the terms and conditions under which it will offer to buy cottonseed oil, cake or meal from crushers to implement its 1951-crop cottonseed price support program, which was announced by the department June 1.

For prime crude cottonseed oil, the base price per pound, f.o.b. buyer's crusher's mill, will be as follows for the applicable areas:—Southwestern, 15¼c.; Valley, Arizona and California, 15½c., and southeastern, 15.625c.

For 41 percent minimum protein content, basis hydraulic or expeller bulk meal or sized cake, f.o.b., seller's cars at crushing plant, the purchase price per pound will be as follows:—Arizona and California, 2.65c.; Valley and southwestern, 2 7/10c. and southeastern, 2 8/10c.

OIT Sets Export Quotas

The Office of International Trade has established export quotas for the fourth-quarter as follows:—Tin and manufactures, 200 long tons; tin scrap (including dross), 100 long tons; chemical reagents containing cobalt for laboratory use, cobalt tallate, all cobalt compounds and cobalt-containing paint and varnish driers, a total of 1,000 pounds.

Price Trend Makes Slight Gain

The markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs were unusually quiet in a price sense last week. There were no changes in four of the ten major divisions and the total for the others was but forty-five, against seventy-six in the preceding week. The downward trend was greatly lessened, price reductions being but 44 percent of the total changes, compared with 71 percent in the preceding week. The result of the quieting was an increase of 0.08 point in the overall price index number.

The movements in the several divisions were fairly evenly divided: there was a gain in the average for oils and fats, a loss in essential oils. Other averages were unchanged.

There were no new developments in the price activities. Quicksilver was cut again, and that was the only change in inorganic materials. Oils and fats had the greatest number of changes but led spices by but one. There were no changes in botanical drugs, dyestuffs, or tanstuffs. Carnauba wax was boosted; spermaceti was cut. The cuts in aromatics were more in oil derivatives than in the oils.

The drugs and fine chemicals group, although holding its price level, got the unique record of being the only one to average lower than a year ago, the index number being 261.5, against 265.3 in 1950. The peculiar twist in the feedstuffs market resulted in dried blood's being sold at the lowest level in thirteen months.

Business continued slow—got slower in some areas, by reason of enforced vacationing in some big consuming industries which could not get their primary materials or could not sell their products. Opinions differed on the extent to which the slowness and drabness was attributable to this, that, or something else. Nobody looked for either supply or demand to get better in most areas of civilian trade; although some had dim hopes that things would be better in general.

Those who expected something like a normal manifestation of autumnal demands were perturbed over how to get the stuff to make the goods to meet the calls. There is little sign of easing this year in any of the disturbingly tight places. The week's short-supply puzzlers, beyond chlorine and sulphuric acid, were acetone, ammonium sulphate, naphthalene, and superphosphate. Producers' allocations loom on the horizons of those materials and some others of related parentage.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 17, 1951	Aug. 10, 1951	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
148.0	148.0	121.1	129.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5

Senate Sets Hearing on Original Durham-Humphrey Bill Sept. 11

Hearings on the controversial Durham-Humphrey bill, which has held the attention of the drug industry for many months, will be opened by the senate on September 11, it was learned last week.

In a surprise move, however, the subcommittee on health of the senate committee of labor and public welfare stated it would schedule its hearings on S 1186, the bill as originally drafted, instead of on the amended version passed by the house August 1 (OPD, 8/6/51). Usual legislative procedure would call for consideration of the version approved by the other house of congress.

Although it could not be officially established, there were reports that this was being done at the behest of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who insists that his bill be considered in its original form.

The drug manufacturing industry won a sweeping victory over the Food and Drug Administration and the retail druggists when the house voted to eliminate the controversial features of the Durham bill (HR 3298). These would have authorized the Federal Security Administrator to draw up a list of "dangeorus" drugs and limit their sale to prescription only.

Representatives of the drug manufacturers have stated that the bill, as passed by the house, is satisfactory to the industry. While there are still a few minor features subject to criticism, these are not too serious and the industry would have no objection to the bill becoming law as it now stands.

With the senate committee set to hold its hearings on the original bill, however, the industry envisions another drawn-out fight against the administration and the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Phillips Chemical to Build Pyridins Plant in Houston

Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla., will add another large unit to its Adams Terminal facilities near Houston, Tex., for the production of chemical components used by synthetic fiber manufacturers, it has been announced by K. S. Adams, chairman, and Paul Endacott, president, of both Phillips Petroleum Company and this wholly-owned subsidiary.

Principal products of the new plant will be special high purity pyridins, one of which will be sold to manufacturers of a new synthetic fiber. Other products of the unit will include picolines, lutidines, and mixed pyridins, which will be marketed to manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, resins, dyestuffs, rubber chemicals, insecticides, and solvents.

Construction of the new chemical plant will begin as soon as necessary government approvals are issued. It will be erected adjacent to the company's ammonium sulphate plant and completion is scheduled for June, 1952.

Kolb Retires as Glidden Vice-President, Secretary

Clifton M. Kolb has retired as senior vice-president and secretary of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He is continuing, however, as a member of the company's board of directors. Robert D. Horner, formerly an assistant to Mr. Kolb, has been elected secretary. John A. Peters, Glidden treasurer, has been elected a vice-president and will continue to serve as treasurer.

Mr. Kolb started with Glidden in 1922 as head of the company's legal department. He became secretary of the corporation in 1929 and a director in 1938. In 1949 he was elected vice-president and a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Horner joined Glidden in 1948. Mr. Peters began his career with Glidden in 1920 in the accounting department, was made assistant treasurer in 1927 and treasurer in 1938. He is a member of the executive committee.

Petroleum Priorities System Set for Foreign Operations

The National Production Authority August 15 established a priorities assistance system to help petroleum operators get materials for foreign operations. The priorities assistance system provided in NPA order M-46A, covers all petroleum operations in countries other than the United States and Canada, which are already covered in NPA order M-46.

Order M-46A, which will be administered jointly by the Petroleum Administration for Defense, the Office of International Trade, and the Economic Cooperation Administration, covers two kinds of foreign operations:—

1. Those involving a large construction operation, a single complete construction operation in which the total material cost is more than $10,000.

2. Those involving material for all operations other than large construction operations, or in other words for production, small construction, maintenance, repair, operating supplies, and laboratory equipment.

Gulf Naval Stores to Build New Plant at Andalusia, Ala.

Gulf Naval Stores, Gulfport, Miss., has announced plans calling for the construction of a $1,800,000 naval stores plant at Andalusia, Ala. The plant will produce the company's present line of naval stores, which includes turpentine, rosin and pine oil. Construction will get under way immediately and completion of the new unit is expected within nine to twelve months.

Spain Gets $6,000,000 Credit

A credit of up to $6,000,000 for the development of nitrogenous fertilizer and steel production in Spain has been granted by the Export-Import Bank, with approval of the Economic Cooperation Administration. The credit goes to Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, a private enterprise organized in 1902 and the largest producer of both nitrogenous fertilizer and steel in Spain.

Condon to Head Research At Corning Glass Works

Dr. Edward E. Condon, whose resignation as director of the National Bureau of Standards, effective September 30, was announced August 10 at the White House (OPD, 8/13/51), will become director of research and development of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., William C. Decker, president of the company, has revealed.

In his new post, Dr. Condon will succeed Dr. Jesse T. Littlejohn, who will continue as vice-president of the company and become its general technical adviser. Mr. Decker declined to disclose the salary to be paid the new Corning Glass director of research and development. In his letter of resignation to President Truman, Dr. Condon cited as his only reason for leaving government service his inability "to accept the severe financial sacrifice" of his government job, which pays $14,000 a year.

Dr. Condon was associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory from 1937 to 1945. He has been head of the Bureau of Standards since that time.

OPS Removes Price Curbs From Some Strategic Ores

The Office of Price Stabilization has exempted from price control several industrial ores and materials having critical and strategic importance to the defense program. They are raw asbestos, beryl ores, chrome ores, cobalt ores, natural graphite, kyanite and related ores, columbite-tantalite ores, manganese ores and acid grade fluorspar.

Sales of domestic mercury are also exempted from price control but sales of imported mercury will remain under control and are being included in Ceiling Price Regulation 31.

DPA Awards Emergency Loans to Kellex, Stanford

Two emergency loans for expansion of production facilities needed for the defense effort have been authorized by the Defense Production Administration, it announced August 16. One for $388,000 went to the Kellex Corporation, New York, to purchase land, building, equipment and fencing floodlights. The company is engaged in engineering, research, development and design. The other, for $300,000, went to Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif., to purchase additional laboratory equipment.

Gets Continental Can Post

H. G. Bratt has been appointed general manager of manufacturing of the metal division of Continental Can Company, New York. Mr. Bratt formerly was manager of manufacturing for Continental's Pacific division and prior to that was general manager of its Cuban division. He has been with Continental since 1943 and, in his new post, replaces L. C. Walgash who resigned from the company in July.

Ferro-Alloy Materials Controls Set by NPA

The National Production Authority has ordered fourteen important ferro-alloying materials and ferr-alloy products brought under centralized control, with six of the number being placed under complete allocation. Distribution and use of the alloying materials will be controlled by order M-80, effective August 15.

The new order requires all melters and processors of the affected materials to report to NPA their schedules showing the percentage of each mix for steel products, or other proposed processing, for the month following submission of the report. The melt schedule reports will apply to the following materials:—

Boron, calcium, chromium, cobalt, columbium and tantalum, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, silicon, titanium, tungsten, vanadium and zirconium.

Complete allocation will be made of nickel, cobalt, columbium, tantalum, tungsten and molybdenum. The materials in this group will be referred to hereafter by NPA as "restricted alloying material."

Continental Oil Co. Names Kircher Petrochemical Mgr.

Continental Oil Company has appointed Dr. John E. Kircher manager of its petrochemical department. Dr. Kircher will be vice-president and a director of Sharples-Continental Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; vice-president and director of Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., and a director of Continental Oil Black Corporation. Sharples-Continental is a producer of base products for detergents, while Continental Oil Black is now constructing a plant near Lake Charles, La., for the manufacture of high abrasion carbon black from oil. Continental Oil Company has interests in all three corporations.

Linde Air Products to Build Oxygen, Argon Plant in Ohio

Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced plans calling for the construction of an oxygen and argon plant on the property of the parent company's electrometallurgical division in Ashtabula, Ohio. The plant is scheduled for completion next spring or early summer.

Lead Import Suspension Bill Weighed by Senate

The senate last week had under consideration a house-approved bill suspending the import duties on lead and lead products until March 31, 1953. The bill, voted by the house August 13, contains a provision to enable the President to revoke the suspension of duties whenever the average market price of lead for any one calendar month goes below 16½c. per pound, delivered at New York.

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Tar Production in 1950 Up 8 Percent Over '49

United States production of all tars (coaltar, water-gas tar, and oil-gas tar) in 1950 amounted to 988,417,000 pounds, an increase of 8 percent from the 915,253,000 gallons reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. The increase in production was caused by a larger output of coke for use in steel production.

Production and sales of tar and tar crudes and products in 1949-1950, as compared with 1949 and the 1944-48 average, follow:—

	1950	1949	Average, 1944-48
Tar: Production[1]	988,417,000	915,253,000	946,939,000
Benzene:			
Production	186,152,000	133,258,000	160,361,000
Sales	172,523,000	128,119,000	146,555,000
Value of sales	$45,141,000	$25,604,000	$22,330,000
Motor benzene:			
Production	14,202,000	23,361,000	26,216,000
Sales	10,857,000	22,390,000	25,629,000
Value of sales	$1,948,000	$3,006,000	$2,739,000
Toluene:[2]			
Production	83,871,000	81,751,000	88,922,000
Sales	70,256,000	72,679,000	84,660,000
Value of sales	$16,702,000	$16,174,000	$23,175,000
Xylene			
Production	71,892,000	57,557,000	[3]50,805,000
Sales	56,408,000	39,906,000	[3]42,706,000
Value of sales	$13,067,000	$8,613,000	[3]$7,995,000
Naphthalene:			
Production	288,513,000	235,959,000	291,685,000
Sales	206,686,000	136,203,000	239,028,000
Value of sales	$9,327,000	$6,917,000	$8,039,000
Creosote oil:			
Production	142,318,000	132,410,000	152,057,000
Sales	133,351,000	120,872,000	150,088,000
Value of sales	$22,205,000	$20,315,000	$23,047,000

[1] Includes production of water-gas and oil-gas tars reported to the American Gas Association, and of coaltar reported to the coal economics division, Bureau of Mines.
[2] Includes statistics for all grades of toluene derived from coaltar and petroleum, except that produced in government plants under the ordnance program during the war.
[3] Four-year average, 1945-48.

CSC Pharmaceuticals Post to Thomas Callery

Thomas R. Callery has been appointed assistant general manager of CSC pharmaceuticals, a division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Callery, who joined Commercial Solvents in 1946, was formerly executive assistant to M. M. Ricketts, general manager of CSC pharmaceuticals.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers and dealers—Switzerland.
Chlorine producers and exporters—Argentina.
Drug and cosmetic manufacturers—Egypt.
Paint and varnish importers and dealers—Mexico.
Palm oil and palm-kernel oil producers and exporters—Paraguay.
Petroleum industry—Lebanon.
Quebracho extract manufacturers and exporters—Paraguay.
Synthetic organic chemical manufacturers—Canada.

CSC District Manager

R. W. Breidenbach, formerly of Commercial Solvents Corporation Los Angeles, Calif., office, has been appointed San Francisco, Calif., district manager for the company's industrial chemicals division. Mr. Breidenbach was chemical research engineer with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and chemist in charge of research and control of the Standard Vanilla Company, before joining Commercial Solvents in 1948.

Monsanto Brazilian Plastics Plant Managership to Haas

The appointment of William R. Haas as general manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's new Brazilian associated company, Monsanto S. A. Produtos Quimicos e Plasticos, has been announced by Marshall E. Young, director of the company's foreign department.

Mr. Haas, who joined Monsanto in 1944, has been assigned to the foreign department's New York office. Previously he had been general export sales manager for two years. In September, 1947, he went to Buenos Aires, Argentina, acting as a director of another associated company, Monsanto-Atanor, S. A., in addition to being South American sales supervisor for Monsanto. From 1949 to 1950 he served as president of the Monsanto-Atanor company.

Glidden Co. to Expand Lithopone Production

Plans for a 20 to 25 percent expansion of the Glidden Company's lithopone operations in Collinsville, Ill., were announced last week by Dwight P. Joyce, Glidden president. Lithopone facilities, now in the process of being moved from Baltimore, Md., to Glidden's chemical and pigment plant at Collinsville, will be supplemented, Mr. Joyce said. Production will be increased by 200 to 300 tons when this expansion is completed.

SOCMA President Cites Dangers Of Customs Simplification Bill

If the proposed bill—the so-called customs simplification bill—to amend the tariff act of 1930 is enacted in present form, the stability and future progress of America's great chemical industry will be put in jeopardy by European price manipulation, many other industries will be seriously affected, and Europe's flourishing cartels will obtain another American concession of incalculable value.

These points were made August 14 before the house ways and means committee hearings on H.R. 1535 by Sidney C. Moody, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, who also represented the Manufacturing Chemists Association. Ten other witnesses from the industry gave expert supporting testimony.

"This bill could well be a matter of life or death for many of our smaller companies," said Mr. Moody, declaring that great secrecy had surrounded the preparation of the bill by the Treasury Department, and that no advance information had been obtainable by the industry from the Department of State. "The International Trade Organization is dead. It was given as the reason for this proposed change in the basis of valuation of imports. Should it now be resurrected?

'American Selling Price' Need Cited

"If the 'American Selling Price' method of assessing import duties is eliminated—if the basis of valuation of imports is changed from 'American Selling Price' to export value, or foreign value, or some other basis which leaves the foreign producer free to manipulate as he finds necessary—a large segment of our domestic market will be thrown open to the foreigner. Dyes can be tailor made especially for the United States market, and the values assigned to them for duty purposes can be almost anything the foreign producer needs to allow the entry of his product into our market."

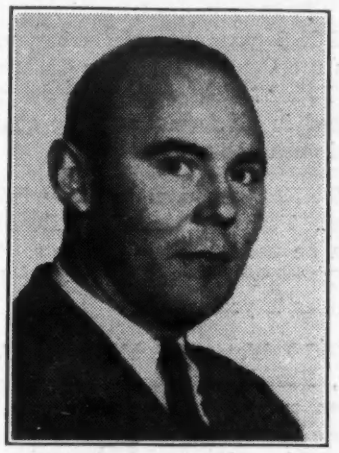
Pointing out that in World War I America had been almost wholly dependent on Europe for vital chemicals, and that the tariff acts of 1922 and 1930 were vital factors in building American chemical power prior to World War II, Mr. Moody

—Continued on page 82

Barnes, U.S. Potash Sales Head, Retires; Gidney Named

J. E. Barnes has announced his retirement as vice-president in charge of sales of the United States Potash Company, New York, effective September 1, for reasons of health. Mr. Barnes will remain with the company as a consultant. Dean R. Gidney, sales manager, has been assigned to take over direction of the sales department.

Mr. Gidney came into the U. S. Potash organization in 1937, was assigned to its



Dean R. Gidney

sales department the following year, and served there until he joined the U. S. Navy in 1941. He rejoined the U. S. Potash sales department in 1946, was named assistant sales manager in 1948 and sales manager on September 1, 1950.

Mr. Barnes has been with the United States Potash Company since 1940. Prior to that time he had been with F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va. Mr. Barnes joined U. S. Potash as manager of the Atlanta, Ga., sales office. In 1943 he was appointed sales manager and moved to the New York office. In April, 1947, he was elected vice-president in charge of sales, succeeding the late J. C. Devilbiss.

Carbide to Construct New Allethrin Plant in W. Va.

Construction of a new plant to produce allethrin (synthetic pyrethrum) was announced last week by Dr. J. G. Davidson, president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The new plant, estimated to cost between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, will be built in West Virginia where Carbide already manufactures most of the raw materials essential to allethrin production. Economies of large-scale production in the new plant will make substantially lower costs of allethrin possible, the company said.

Allethrin is a quick "Knock-down" and killing agent used in insect sprays to replace pyrethrins. Pyrethrins, imported chiefly from Africa, are being stockpiled for emergency military use. A certificate for the new plant has already been issued by the Defense Production Administration.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Antibiotics—Brussels, Belgium (HV-4).
Carbon dioxide production equipment—Brussels, Belgium (HV-3).
Citric acid—Capetown, South Africa (HV-5, agency).
Citrous pectin — Capetown, South Africa (HV-5, agency).
Lecithin—Capetown, South Africa (HV-5, agency).
Nail polish—Paris, France (HV-6, agency).
Pharmaceutical chemicals—Brussels, Belgium (HV-4).
Phytopharmacal chemicals — Brussels, Belgium (HV-2).
Silver—Ceylon government (HV-1).
Sulphonamides—Brussels, Belgium (HV-4)

Chemstrand Appoints Soday Research, Development Head

Chemstrand Corporation has appointed Dr. Frank J. Soday to direct research and development of its synthetic fibers. Osborne Bezanson, president of the company, stated that Dr. Soday's laboratories will be situated at the company's headquarters in Decatur, Ala., where a plant is now under construction to produce 30,000,000 pounds of "Acrilan" acrylic fiber annually. R. W. Surhoff has been named associate director of development at Decatur.

Dr. Soday was research and development director for Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., for four years prior to joining Chemstrand. Before that, he directed research and development in resins and protective coatings for Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky. During World War II, Dr. Soday was technical director for the Copolymer Corporation of Baton Rouge, La., which operated the government synthetic rubber plant at Baton Rouge and the rubber reserve tire testing fleet at San Antonio, Tex.

Before the war, Dr. Soday was assistant laboratory manager for the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; research group leader in petrochemicals for Monsanto Chemical Company in Dayton, Boston and St. Louis, and group leader in the solvent refining of lubricating oils for the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association at its central research laboratories, State College, Pa.

Mr. Sudhoff comes to Chemstrand from Monsanto, where he has held various positions since 1929. Most recently he has been assistant director of research for its central research laboratories, Dayton.

Dow Plans Research Expansion in Mich., Tex.

The Dow Chemical Company has announced plans to build new research facilities at its Midland, Mich., and Freeport, Tex., plants costing $4,500,000. The Midland project includes new organic, spectroscopy and special service laboratories as well as a new technical library building, while the Freeport project will take the form of an eight-building research center of some 57,000 square feet.

Assuming the necessary government approvals are obtained, the company expects to have all projects under way by fall.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The embattled drug industry is concentrating its Washington activities on the progress of the Durham-Humphrey bill, now before the senate, but at the same time it is keeping a wary eye on the subcommittee on narcotics of the house ways and means committee.

The daily press recently gave some space to the work of the committee on barbiturates, such as the problems of unauthorized sale by pharmacists and sales in bars and houses of prostitution, but no mention was made of the views of Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, on how best to control illegal traffic in barbiturates.

In a letter to Representative Hale Boggs, chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Ewing recommended that the sale of barbiturates can be controlled by requiring that all manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, including hospitals and doctors who dispense the drugs, be licensed.

The Boggs committee has taken no action as yet on recommending an amendment of the food, drug, and cosmetic act along the lines proposed by Mr. Ewing, but it will be considered at an early meeting. The drug trade may be in for another legislative bout.

ACS Stamp Off Color

Talk is that the Post Office Department has an antipathy to purple and its shadings as colors for stamps. That may be the controlling reason for the selection of maroon as the color of the commemorative stamp to be issued September 4 in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Chemical Society.

In keeping with its purpose the stamp will picture an alembic, a hydrometer, an ionization indicator, catalytic cracking towers, a butadiene reactor, and a fractionating unit.

To be in full keeping, its color should be mauve—the first chemically synthesized color in Perkin's discovery of "aniline" dyes. Of course that was not an American achievement, and it antidated the American Chemical Society by twenty years.

Coalcar Shortage Looms

Government officials are worrying about the open-top freightcar situation this fall. There has been a steady increase in the loadings of such cars with coal, ore, and other strategic materials, and officials are now warning that the supply may become very precarious in a few months.

The number of serviceable gondola and hopper cars totals about 790,000. In the first quarter, the average weekly loadings of these cars was 370,110; in the second quarter they were 405,230; and in the third quarter they are expected to reach 500,000 weekly. Considering that there is an average turn-around time for these cars of about ten days, a very serious situation may be the result.

An adequate open-top car supply is vital to the coal industry since day-to-day pro-

—Continued on page 38

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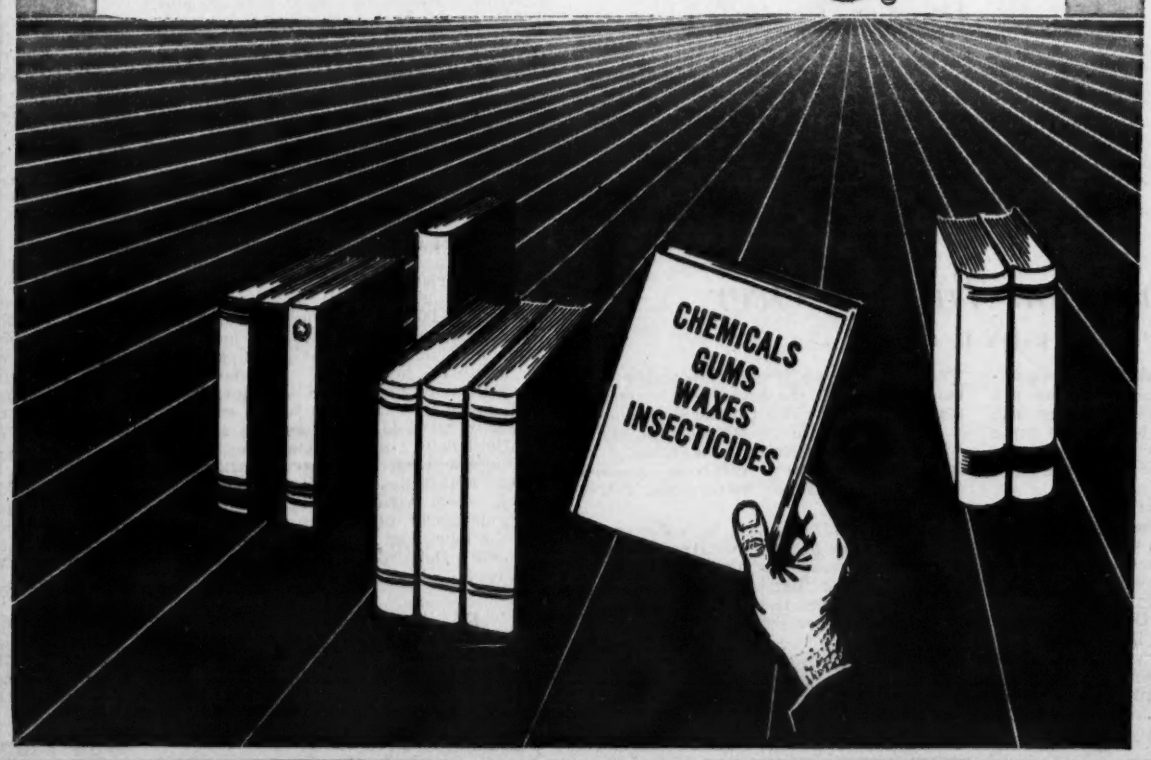

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Chemical Society, diamond jubilee meeting, New York, September 3-7.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel. Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler notel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

American Tung Oil Association, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., October 11-12.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annnal meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University Law Center, New York, September 19-20.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 10-13.

International Society for the History of Pharmacy, general meeting, Salzburg, Austria, September 13-16.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 8-9, and Washington, D. C., September 14-15.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application, annual meeting, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., September 10.

National Mineral Feeds Association, annual meeting, Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 18-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N J., October 29-31

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, September 12, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

Tanners' Council of America, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, August 21-22.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

DSFA Post to McConnell

William R. McConnell has been appointed a consultant in the coke division of the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, to advise on matters pertaining to the requirements, availability and distribution of petroleum coke. Mr. McConnell has been vice-president of the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, supervising operations of the carbon division, since 1942.

Soybean Ass'n Maps September 6-8 Plans

American Soybean Association has mapped the program of its thirty-first annual convention, to be held September 6 to 8 at the Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

The meeting will get under way on the morning of the sixth with welcoming addresses by A. B. Chambers, Mayor of Des Moines and Clyde Spry, Secretary of Agriculture of Iowa. John W. Evans, ASA president, will preside, at the morning session, which will hear the following papers:—

"Day Length and Soybean Maturity," Dr. H. A. Borthwick, senior plant physiologist, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

"Research in the Development of Soybean Varieties," Dr. Martin G. Weiss, principal agronomist, division of forage crops and diseases, USDA, Beltsville.

"Soy Flour and Protein-Hungry People," speaker to be announced.

"Recent Research Developments on Soybeans at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory," Dr. John Cowan, assistant director, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

The afternoon session on September 6 will be presided over by Chester Biddle, ASA vice-president, and its program will include the following:—

"American Soybeans in European Markets," speaker to be announced.

"Soybean Grades vs. Soybean Values," Dr. V. I. West, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"World Fats and Oils Supplies and American Soybeans," speaker to be announced.

"Federal Grades for Soybeans," speaker to be announced.

"Handling Exports Under the Present Grading Standards," speaker to be announced.

"Soybeans—The Feature Story," motion picture film prepared by the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

Annual Business Meeting

The association's annual business meeting will be the first item on the agenda on the morning of September 7. ASA director Ersel Walley will preside. Following are the papers to be presented:—

"Safety Matters in Handling of Soybeans," speaker to be announced.

"Basic Protein Explorations with Soybeans," speaker to be announced.

"Britain's Oilseed Industry," C. G. Heywood, Pinchin, Johnson Associates, London, England.

"Thirty Years Selling Soybean Oil," George Sirota, George Sirota & Sons, Inc., New York.

Scheduled for the afternoon session, which will be presided over by ASA director Howard Roach, are the following papers:—

"Soybean Oil Meal, Antibiotics and Swine," Dr. Damon Catron, head, swine nutritional research farm, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"Poultry Production and Soybean Oil Meal," Dr. Elton Johnson, poultry husbandry department, Iowa State College.

"New Developments in Beef Feeding," Dr. Wise Burroughs, animal husbandry department and chemistry division, Iowa State College.

"The Dairy Cow and Protein Supplies and Quality," speaker to be announced.

"Soybean Oil Meal in Formula Feeds, speaker to be announced.

Banquet Scheduled Sept. 7.

The annual banquet of the association will be held in the grand ballroom of the Fort Des Moines hotel the evening of September 7. It will be preceded by a cocktail party. The banquet speaker will be announced later.

September 8 has been set aside for a field trip to the Iowa State Experiment Station. In the morning, ASA members will visit the Iowa State College agronomy farm to inspect its soybean test plots. The afternoon will be devoted to a tour of Iowa State College's swine nutritional research farm.

SCI to Hold Luncheon Meeting in N.Y. Sept. 10

The Society of Chemical Industry will have a luncheon for all members on September 10 at 12:30 p.m. in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. This luncheon during the World Chemical Conclave will be the first opportunity for many members of the American section to meet the foreign members informally. Many officers of sections from other countries will be present, and plans will be initiated for the annual meeting to be held in New York in the summer of 1953. The cost of the luncheon will $5 per person. Tickets will be available at the registration desks during the fall meeting of the American Chemical Society starting September 2.

NFA to Meet Nov. 12-14

The National Fertilizer Association will hold its annual southern meeting at the Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12 through 14.

Honored by AIC

John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been named an honorary member of the American Institute of Chemists "for his vigorous and unselfish efforts in the advancement of chemical manufacture to help and heal mankind." Mr. McKeen, associated with Pfizer since 1926, became superintendent of the firm's Brooklyn plant in 1942, was elected a vice-president in 1945 and assumed the presidency of the company in 1949. Last December he was elected chairman of the board of directors, of which he had become a member in 1944.

US Output of Miscellaneous Synthetic Organics Up in '50

Total United States production of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals in 1950 was 14,300,000 pounds, an increase of 22 percent from the 11,700,000,000 pounds reported for 1949, according to preliminary statistics of the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1950 amounted to 6,400,000,000 pounds, valued at $808,000,000, an increase of 21 percent in quantity and an increase of 12 percent in value.

Production in 1950 of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals amounted to 421,000,000 pounds, an increase of 61 percent from the 261,000,000 pounds reported for 1949. Important cyclic products are the insecticides DDT and benzene hexachloride, and 2,4-D type of weed killers. Sales of all cyclic products in 1950 were 360,000,000 pounds, valued at $114,000,000, compared with 225,000,000 pounds, valued at $76,000,000, in the preceding year.

Output in 1950 of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals totaled 13,800,000,000 pounds, an increase of 21 percent from the 11,400,000,000 pounds, reported for 1949. Important acyclic products are halogenated hydrocarbons, acetic acid and anhydride, formaldehyde, ethyleneglycol, and methyl, ethyl, and isopropyl alcohols. Sales of all acyclic miscellaneous chemicals in 1950 amounted to 6,000,000,000 pounds, valued at $694,000,000, compared with 5,000,000,000 pounds, valued at $664,000,000, in the preceding year.

USDA Scientist Elected To British Textile Institute

Dr. Walter M. Scott, assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, has been elected a fellow of the Textile Institute of Great Britain, considered one of the top honors to be granted a textile scientist.

A charter member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Dr. Scott has taken an active part over the years in directing the research and related activities of that organization. His wide textile experience also has been utilized in his long affiliation with committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials and the Inter-Society Color Council.

Chipman Clamer Medalist

The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, has announced that Dr. John Chipman has been selected for the Francis J. Clamer medal for meritorious achievement in the field of metallurgy. Dr. Chipman, head of the metallurgy department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will receive the medal on October 17, when thirteen other awards will be presented at the annual special medal day ceremony.

APhA Details Agenda Of Aug. 26-31 Meeting

The American Pharmaceutical Association, which will hold its annual convention August 26 to 31 in Buffalo, N. Y., has revealed its program plans.

The first general session will be held August 28. Henry H. Gregg, APhA president, will officially open the meeting with an address dealing with current affairs in the profession. At the second general session on the morning of the thirtieth, the convention will hear addresses on the current national emergency and on world health affairs. Maj. Gen. George E. Armstrong, Surgeon General of the US Army, will speak on problems of military medicine, with special reference to their pharmaceutical implication. Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and president of the World Health Organization, will discuss civilian health problems as viewed from a worldwide aspect with particular reference to the part pharmacists can play in broad-based programs for the advancement of the public health.

USAF Medical Activities

Maj. Gen. Harry G. Armstrong, Surgeon General of the US Air Force, will address the convention on the activities of this newest medical military service, emphasizing the reliance of the service on pharmacists for their specialized function. Admiral C. J. Brown, deputy Surgeon General of the US Navy, will speak for that branch of the armed forces, and Col. William L. Wilson, of the Army Medical Corps, now on loan to the Federal Civil Defense Administration as head of the health and welfare office, will discuss the pharmacist's role in civil defense.

Kenneth Perry, vice-president and general counsel of Johnson & Johnson, will speak on "The Fair Trade Situation Today." The address of Don E. Francke, chief pharmacist of the University of Michigan hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., and APhA president-elect, will conclude the program of the second general session. The third general session, scheduled for the evening of the thirty-first, will conclude the convention and will be devoted to general business and the installation of officers.

Section Meetings

Meetings of the sections of the association, including the scientific section, section on practical pharmacy, section on education and legislation, section on pharmaceutical economics, and the section on historical pharmacy will be held August 29 to 31. A record 120 papers are scheduled to be presented before the scientific section, which will meet in four sessions, the morning and afternoon of August 29, the afternoon of August 30, and the morning of August 31.

The Chilean Iodine Educational Bureau award lecture for 1950 will be given by Dr. C. P. Leblond, of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, on the afternoon of the twenty-ninth. Dr. Leblond will receive a prize of $1,000 and will summarize before the scientific section his research work in the field of iodine metabolism.

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the American College of Apothecaries, the National Association of the Boards of Pharmacy, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, and the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Secretaries, organizations affiliated with the American Pharmaceutical Association, will hold their annual meetings during the APhA convention week.

AACP Meeting

General sessions of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy will begin on the afternoon of August 26 and will

—*Continued on page 32*

PAD Limits Extension Of Natural Gas Service

In order to help assure defense industries and present domestic customers of adequate natural gas for this winter, the Petroleum Administration for Defense on August 15 ordered a "slow down" on the extension of natural-gas service in fifteen states and the District of Columbia. The order places certain limitations on the extension of service to new industrial and house-heating users.

Deputy petroleum administrator Bruce K. Brown explained there were no flat prohibitions of natural-gas extensions even in the sixteen areas affected. The order, Mr. Brown said prohibits—in the areas to which it applies—extension of natural gas to new large-volume consumers and to any central space-heating customers except under specified circumstances. In the case of large-volume consumers the major condition under which the order would not apply is that in which the service is fully interruptible and the gas to be used is not needed for underground storage.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).			
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works	lb	.40	—
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	.13
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	.13¾
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.10½-	.11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms	lb.	.45	—
Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	.26½
l.c.l., ton lots	lb.	.26½-	.27½
smaller lots	lb.	.29½-	.30½
USP bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	—
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.14½-	.15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16	.16½
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.13	.13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.79¾-	—
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.74	—
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.23	—
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.23	—
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.79	—
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.78	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.79	—
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	.12½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08½-	.10
Methyl (see M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.15	1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms	lb.	1.35	1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms	lb.	.41½-	—
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms	lb.	.38½-	—
Acid, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1390-	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.80	—
56%, bbls.	100 lbs.	8.25	—
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.95	—
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	10.45	—
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works	100 lbs.	14.50	—
cbys., inclusive, works	100 lbs.	24.00	26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	9.00	—
USP, cbys., works	100 lbs.	17.00	19.00
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above)			
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis.	lb.	.55	—

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic fib dms., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Aminoacetic (NF bbls., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Anthranilic resun., bbls.	lb	2.10	—
tech., bbls., frt. equald	lb	1.21	—
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).			
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)			
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	24.50	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	24.85	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.25	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	25.50	—
500-gram lots	kilo.	26.00	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
l.c.l., E., works	100 lbs.	2.80	8.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	.45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up	lb	.50	.54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	120.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	166.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	171.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	145.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	191.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	196.00	—
bulk., c.l., works	ton.	116.75	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	95.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	141.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	146.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	120.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	166.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	171.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	91.75	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	100.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	146.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	151.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	125.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	171.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	176.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	96.75	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, bbls.	lb.	1.47	—
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.38½-	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.36½-	—

Acid, cacodylic, bots	lb.	10.00	11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms	lb.	4.00	4.75
synth. dms	lb	4.00	4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.37½-	—
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.37½-	—
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.34¾-	.35¼
Cassello, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.44	—
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	3.21	—
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.039	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.044	.059
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.034	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)			
Cinnamic, refd., bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26½	—
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't	lb.	.27	—
smaller lots	lb.	.27½	—
kgs.	lb.	.28½	—
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher			
USP, cryst., dms., c.l.	lb.	.27½-	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb	.28	—
smaller lots	lb	.28½	—
kgs	lb	.29½	—
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb	.24½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	.25½	—
kgs.	lb.	.26½	—
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.			
Cleve's, mixed, bls	lb.	.79	—
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb.	.1925-	.2050
double dist., dms	lb.	.2075-	.2200
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.1450-	.1575
double dist., dms	lb.	.1475-	.1625
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.31	1.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.34	1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.28	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.33	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.20	1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.36	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.39	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis,	gal.	1.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.38	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.25	—
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f.	gal.	1.40	1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	—

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.58	.63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.67
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50	.53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.46	—
Crotonic, fib dms. works	lb	.29	—
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls	lb	.90	1.25
Desoxycholic, bots	lb.	22.00	25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)			
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)			
Digiycolic, bgs. works	lb	.14	—
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31½-	—
F, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb.	1.67	—
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more,	gram	2.00	—
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.14	.17
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	.22
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	.17½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	.23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.37	.38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.89	—
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.69	—
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
paste, bbls. frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms.	lb.	6.50	—
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots	lb.	.25	.33
dms.	lb.	.16	—
kgs.	lb.	.18	—
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	2.45	—
25-lb lots, works	lb.	2.60	—
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works	lb	2.25	2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)			
H, 100% basis, bbls., works	lb.	.82	—
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.67	—
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.98	—
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	1.10	—
dilute NF 3% 5 lb bots	lb	.37	—
Hydrofluoric, annyd., cyls., works	lb.	.24	.25
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
70%, steel dms., works	lb.	.1535	.1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works	lb.	.07	—

Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila	lb.	.084	—
tanks Belle W Va. 100% basis	lb.	.085	—
Hypophosphorous, purit., 50%, cbys.	lb	1.30	1.32
USP, cbys	lb	.78	—
5 bbls works 100% basis	lb	2.50	2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld	lb.	.64	.70
L, bbls. frt alld	lb.	1.25	—
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.16	.20
smaller lots	lb.	.16½-	.21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more	lb.	.29	.3640
less than 5 bbls	lb.	.2950	.3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works	lb.	.21¾-	—
1 to 19	lb.	.22¼-	.22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.3865	—
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.20	12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.95	11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	11.35	12.35
cbys., works	100 lbs.	11.85	17.85
NF, 85% cbys	lb.	.85	.88
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.60	.87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms	lb.	.24	.24¾
60%, dms	lb.	.19¾-	.20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms	lb.	.1780-	.1830
water white, dms	lb.	.2080-	.2130
Maleic, annyaride (see M), powder, dms	lb.	.37	.38
Malic, dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.85	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	2.10
Metanilic dms., works	lb.	.57	—
Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works	lb.	76	—
less than truckload works	lb.	76½	80
Molybdic, dms., 82½-82% works	lb.	1.40	1.55
Monochloroacetic purified flake, 99% dms.	lb.	.23½-	.25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms	lb.	.20	.22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	2.80
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	8.55
tanks, works	ton.	29.00	31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	3.05
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	8.80
tanks, works	ton.	31.00	33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.30	3.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	4.40
tanks, works	ton.	36.00	38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.			
Myristic, dms	lb.	.30½-	.31¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
230-240 acidity, dms., works	lb	.22	—
tanks, works	lb	.19	—
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)			
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)			
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid S).			
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid H)			
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)			
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).			
Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)			
Naphthylamine-1-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)			
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)			
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).			
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)			
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic, USP dms frt adjusted	kilo.	9.00	9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric 36° cbys c.l. E. works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.30	11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.80	11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	6.50
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.30	12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	7.00
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.80	12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	19¼	—
Octoic (see Acid ethylhexoic).			
Oleic, single distilled, dms	lb.	.16¼-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
double distilled (white) dms	lb.	.18¾-	.20
tanks		.17¼-	—
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)			
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.13	—
Orthocresotinic dms. ton lots, works	lb.	62	—
smaller lots works	lb.	64	—
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16¼-	—
10,000 lbs., works	lb.	.16½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17½-	—
Palm oil, white, dist., dms	lb.	.16¼-	.17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms	lb.	1.74	1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb.	4.50	5.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.85	5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	5.55	6.00
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.59	1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys., works	lb.	.56	.62
70-72% cbys., works	lb.	.61	.66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.45	1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	alloweed	dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled	nom	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
		equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	resub	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
cks.	casks	I.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
col.	color	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	kgs	kegs	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	tanks	railroad tank-cars
cs.	cases	m.a.p	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	vis	viscosity
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	W.	west
		nat.	natural	w w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .06 - .06¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
lots, dms lb. .61 - .67
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .92¾ - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .16 - .17¼
single dist., dms lb. .15½ - .16¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .15¾ - .17
single-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼ - .16½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .19¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .13¾ - .15
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs. lb. .53 - .56
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias bbls. frt. allo lb. 74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb 18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 20 - —
tanks, works lb 17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 75.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.97 - 1.99
powd., bbls lb. 2.01 - 2.03
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.06 - —
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
Amyl, fermentation, refined 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .68
tech dms., works frt equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .75 - .95
smaller lots lb. 1.00 - —
extra, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .68 - 1.03¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91
Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .96 - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .61½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.11 - 18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.15 - 18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 17.99 - 18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 19.08 - 19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.12 - 19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.96 - 18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls N Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms gal 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms. c.l. works frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —

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Sodium Sulphate

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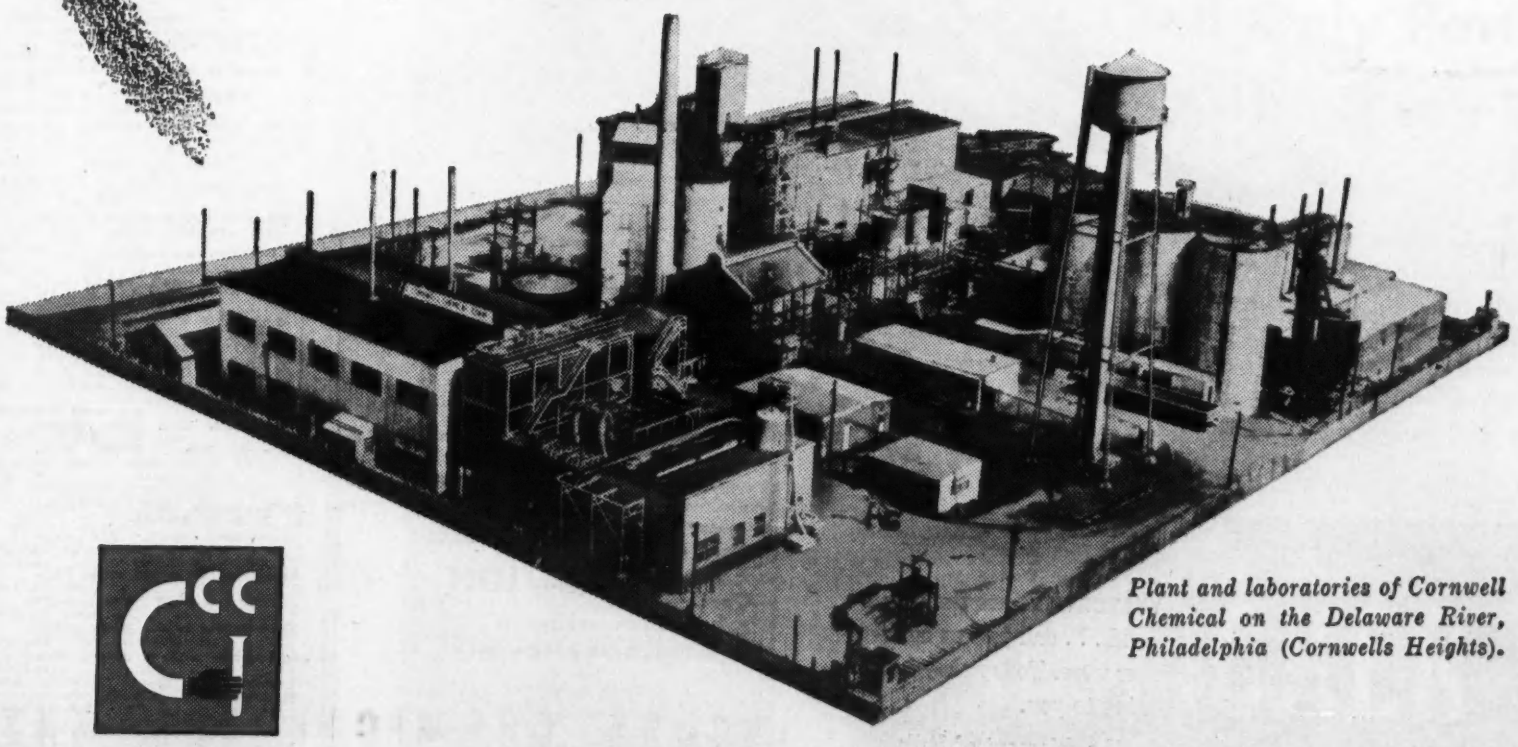


Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights).

Cornwell Chemicals

PATERSON, N. J. LAMBERT 5-2494

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA. TORRESDALE (PHILA.) 4-7358

Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works ..... gal 37 75 - —
2% dms. works ..... gal 7 75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms, c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .17½- —
tanks dlvd lb 15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works ... lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb 25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .35 - .60
Socotrine kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt alld. lb 45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98% dib. dms. works frt alld lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald ... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb 17 —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 —
Acetate bots ..... kilo 350.00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33

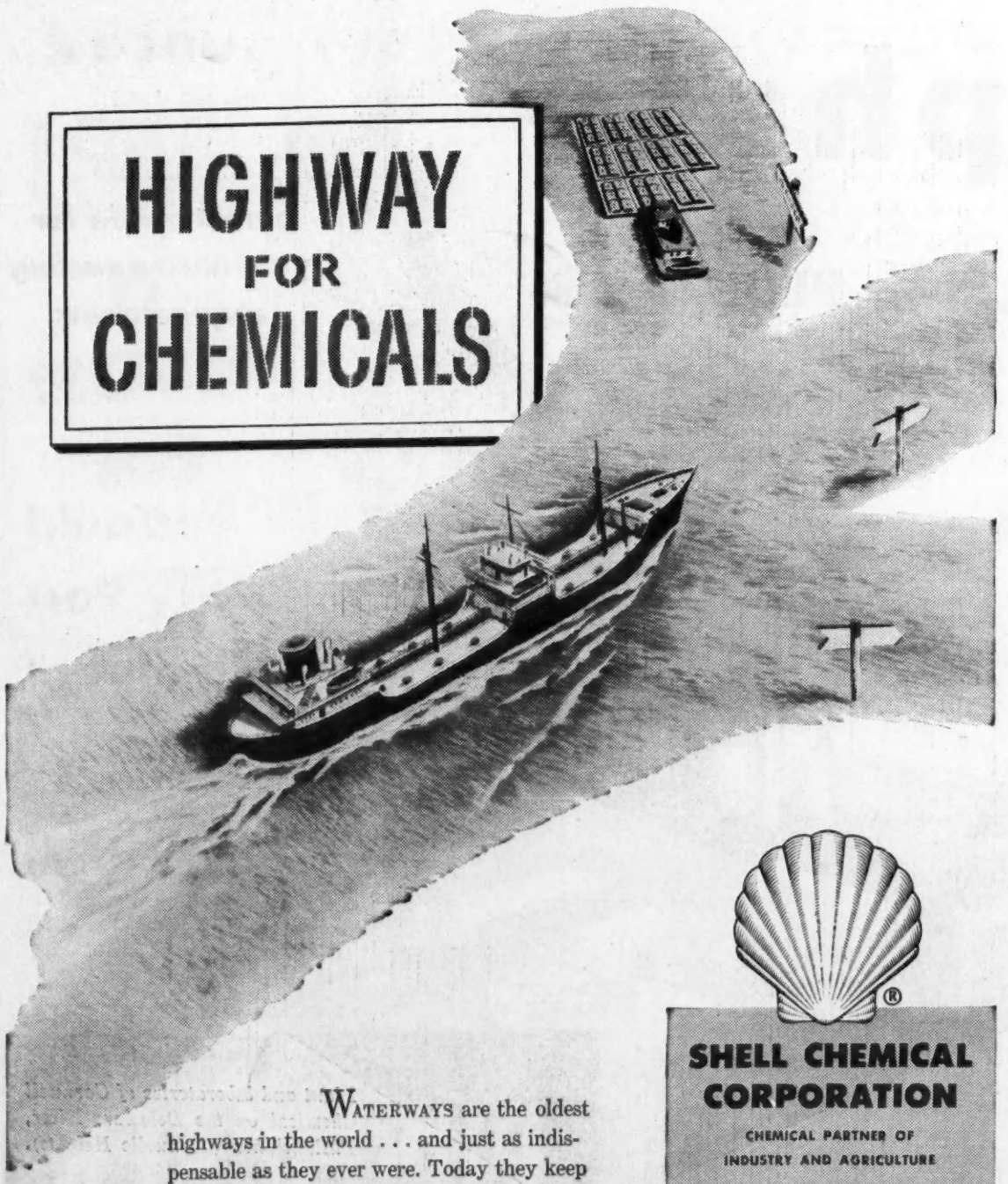
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works .100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l. works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works ....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride tech. anhyd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
c.l. works lb 10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. dlvd ..... lb .17 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works .lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works .lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots frt alld lb. .13 .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld ..... lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd .... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt. alld lb .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms ... lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms .... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. .... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less .. .. lb. .38 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
Iron free ngs c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb .36 - .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris gray bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms. lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots. dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks, works. ton 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ... lb. .19 - .19½
3 ... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ... lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
tanks, works anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal gray bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
benzoate USP dms kgs. 4,000 lbs frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt., alld. lb. .81 - 1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran. NF bbls .... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP. lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works .... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ..ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.95 - —
domestic, bgs., western works. ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate fine gran dms .... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate gran bbls., c.l. works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, bbls., dms .... lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .08½ - —
Salicylate NF dms. kgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate bots. dms works lb 18 - 20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ..ton 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works .lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works .lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld.. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots .lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots. ....lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ..... lb 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dm ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).



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Ocean tankers for the shipment of bulk chemicals—pioneered by Shell—and river barges supply Shell marine storage terminals at key industrial centers throughout the country.

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Amyl butyrate dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite, USP bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works, frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms. frt alld .....lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs. .....lb. .14½- .15
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works .lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45½- —
c.l., works, Idaho.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works..lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys.....lb. .29 30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argois, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
root, bls .....lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt..lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines..ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. 42 - —
10,000 units vial. 80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.58 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root, bark, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs .....lb 40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms .....lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ...ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works .....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works .lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.,.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots .....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots .....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls .....lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l. works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 70.00 - —
Barvte ore, approx 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines..ton. 20.00 - —
95-75% bgs mines ton. 21.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex whse., N. Y .....ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines .....ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves, see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
root, bls .....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works.ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots.....ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots..ton. 57.00 - —
Bentonite, Italian, white, low gel., bgs., l.c.l., works..ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock..10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit .....lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit .lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district .....gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district.....gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .....gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md ....gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y .....gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms .....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. 18 20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ 2.1½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ 24½
Peroxide, pure, 6b ctns. works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns, dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech, cbys., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb 1.35 1.80
Salicylate, bots .....lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns .....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, 6b, dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms. .....lb 5.00 —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms, works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25
smaller lots .....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works..lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls .....lb 45 .50
Biotin, cryst bots.....gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb 2.11 —
Hydroxide, dms .....lb +.65 —
Metal, bxs, ton lots .....lb 2.25 —
Nitrate cryst, dms .....lb 2.17 —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms .....lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride, dms .....lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6b, dms ..lb 5.22 —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms .....lb 3.20 —
Subgallate, NF 6b dms .....lb 3.15 —
Subiodide, 6b dms .....lb 5.37 —
Subnitrate, NF dms .....lb 2.65 —
Subsalicylate, USP dms.....lb 3.50 —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 —
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point .....lb. .19 .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs, c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 —
bgs, ctns, l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —

If we could label every ounce...

It Would Tell Only Part of the Story!

You can be sure that every ounce would be exactly like the last ounce, or gallon, or tank car, in purity and uniformity. Of equal importance to both large and small users of Butyl Alcohol is PUBLICKER AVAILABILITY. Our greatly enlarged facilities for Butyl Alcohol production now assure PROMPT SHIPMENT in any quantity.

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- ACETALDEHYDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ALCOHOL

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Black, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. 0950 —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. 04 —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb 08 —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. 11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral bgs works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black indian hemp root bls lb .50 .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs. c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp 65% bbls. c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo. bgs. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 15-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .70 - .72
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices 1½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 93½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
Borax, tech, cryst., 93½%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech
Bordeaux mixture, ngs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06⅛
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate dms. works lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate refd. dms. l.c.l. works lb. 52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.53 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6 70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1 90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 9.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l whse works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13

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LITHOPONE, 29-30%
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AMMONIUM CARBONATE, U.S.P., Small Lumps
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE
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PERCHLORETHYLENE
ETHYL ACETATE
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DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
STANNOUS CHLORIDE
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ACETIC ACID
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE
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AT ITS large and modern refineries in the Ohio Valley area, the Ashland Oil & Refining Company of Ashland, Kentucky, produces high-quality gasoline, motor oil, anti-freeze and volatile fluids.

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TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

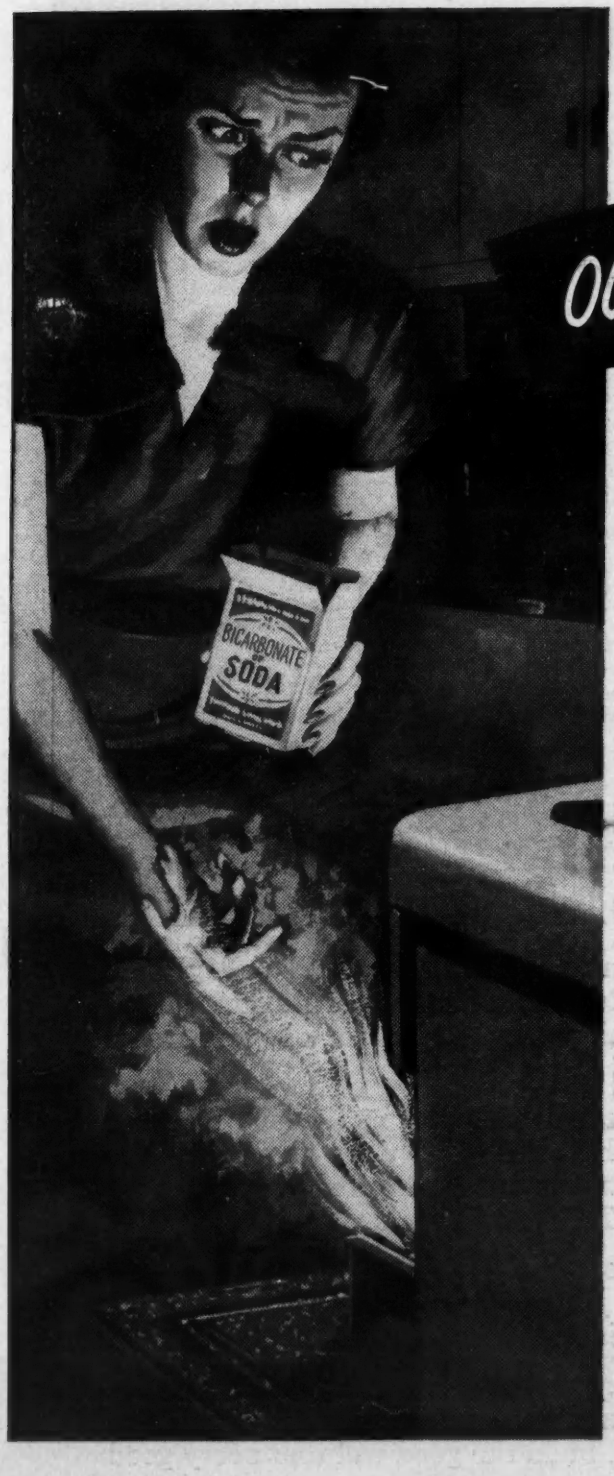
Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Bone

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l. divd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 .30
flake 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton.25.00 —
t.c.l. same basis ton.52.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt equald ton.23.50 —
t.c.l. works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. divd E. of Rockies. lb. .30 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ... lb. .65 - .72
USP bbls dms lb .38 .65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms lb 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) divd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms, ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.32 —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000 lbs or more works lb .40 —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- .26¼

Calcium nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
t.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l. works.100 lbs. 6.75 —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb to 999 lb lots, works.lb 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .51 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb .25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs ..... lb 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper ..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF bbls ..... gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .12¾
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works ..lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld ..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs ..lb. No prices
medium, cs., futures ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ..lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.70 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, divd lb 9.50 —
smaller lots, divd lb 5.65 6.18
Carotene crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta 10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.60 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrade bark, bulk ..... lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock ..lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ..lb. .13 - .13½
longstick ..... lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs ..lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls ..... lb. .13½- .14
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .22 - .23
broken, bls ..... lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls ..... lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls ..... lb. .32 - .33
thin, bls ..... lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, pskts ..... lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports ..long ton.230.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed dms. works ..... lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .37 - .38
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works..lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works. lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs. .lb. .50 - .65
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots works ..... lb .26½ .32½
smaller lots works..... lb. .27 .50
Bone see (Black, bone).



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comes a potent new firefighter

"Toss a palmful of baking soda on blazing meats or grease." Such are the instructions in many old cookbooks for harmlessly snuffing out cookery fires.

This same principle is now being utilized to provide a potent new fire-fighting weapon—a dry chemical extinguisher that discharges a cloud of bicarbonate of soda under pressure. So successful has this weapon proved as a quencher of volatile liquid and electrical fires that nearly half a million portable dry chemical extinguishers have been sold in the past four years, in addition to the installation of numerous piped systems in industrial plants.

Bicarbonate of soda—one of the twelve basic chemicals produced by Mathieson—is used not only for fire extinguishment, but also for self-rising flour, baking, pharmaceuticals, detergents, sponge rubber, and many other industries and products. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

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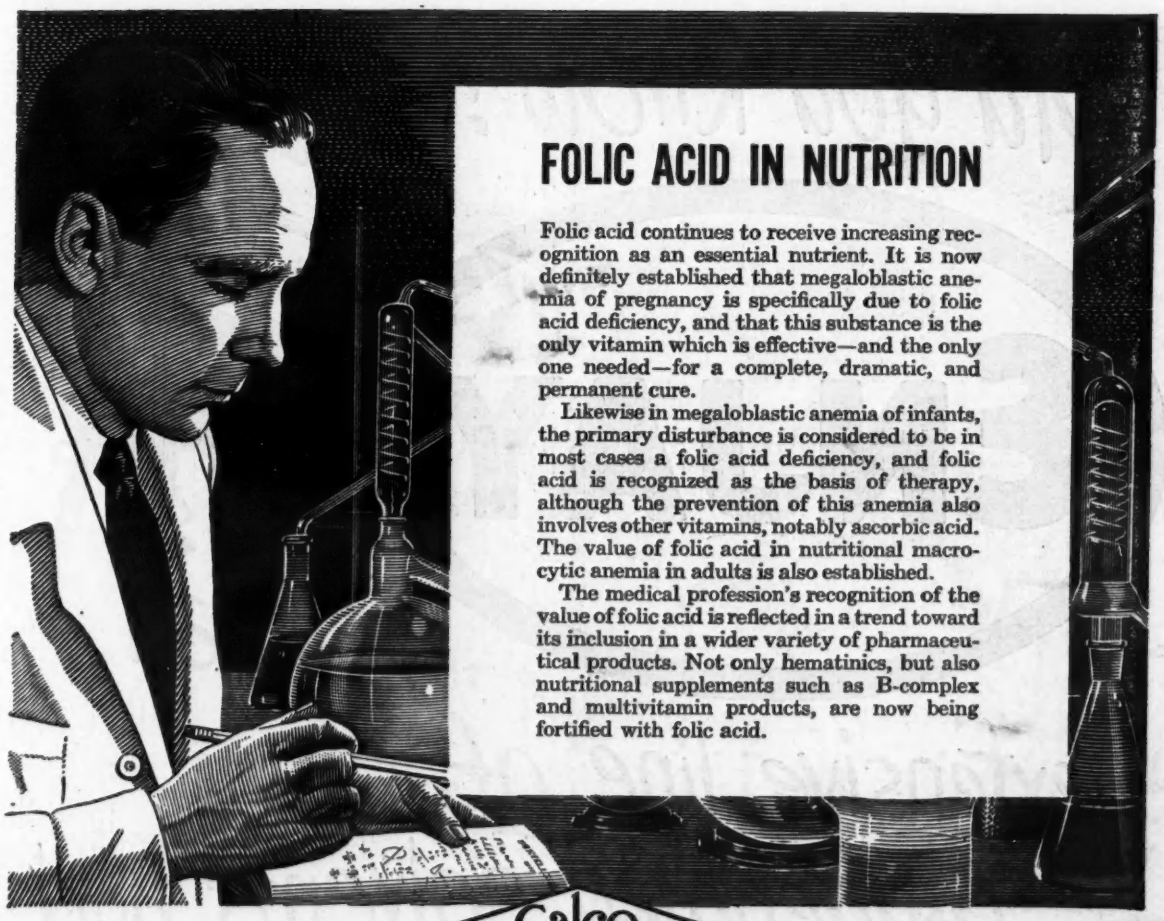
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works.....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works....ton.46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South..ton.40.00 - —
c.c.l. works ton 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l. works, South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l. works South ton 40.00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton.30.00 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0543- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0425- —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk c.l. works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works...ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works.....ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me..gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd. bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24 - —
tanks works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l..lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l.....lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points..lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyl, oil-solubie, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works..lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works.....lb.17.50 -18.50
40%, tins, pails, works..lb.36.00 -37.00
50%, tins, pails, works..lb.40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works..lb.66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works..lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works..lb.11.50 -13.00
25%, tins, pails, works..lb.50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis.....lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg.....lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg.....lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7¼% bbls., works....lb. .08½- —
cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
cbys.....lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots.....lb. .52 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.....lb. 6.50 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs..lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs... oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen, NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.95
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .27 - .30
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Civet, artificial, bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis..lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. .....gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. .....gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse...gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. ....gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. .....gal. .15½- .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.41 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.....lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls.....lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs..lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls.....lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine USP cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs ..... lb. .67 - .68
silver Teneriffe, bgs..... lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .66½- —
Codeine NF cns. 100 ozs ..... oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs... oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs .. oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls.....lb. .18 - .22
Blue, root, bls .....lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots, cns.....oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .46 - .52
Seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.10

Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls .....lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works.lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb .22¾- —
Citrate USP 5-lb bots lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate cns. dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic, ...lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt alld lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works ....lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld lb. .27½ -
Stearate, ton lots, works.....lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works .....lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.14.95 -15.50

Copper sulphate, tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb.25.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb.27.10 —
USP, gran., cryst., dms.....lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, cryst. gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 2.00
bbls., c.l., works..... ton.20.00 —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.14.00 —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic Gulf ports ton.185.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot.....lb. .18 - .19
futures .....lb. .09¾- .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l .....100 lbs. 6.94 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.09 - —
Cornsilk, bls .....lb. .13 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd dms., 50 lbs or more lb 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. .....lb. .28 .30
Cottonseed hull ash (2-3% potash, bgs dlvd unit-ton 1.75 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.70.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd cans .....lb 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls .....lb. .85 - 1.00
Cranesbill root, bls .....lb. .55 .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd bbls. 5,000 lbs one shipment..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls, kgs lb .35 .36
imported, kgs.....lb. .35 - —



FOLIC ACID IN NUTRITION

Folic acid continues to receive increasing recognition as an essential nutrient. It is now definitely established that megaloblastic anemia of pregnancy is specifically due to folic acid deficiency, and that this substance is the only vitamin which is effective—and the only one needed—for a complete, dramatic, and permanent cure.

Likewise in megaloblastic anemia of infants, the primary disturbance is considered to be in most cases a folic acid deficiency, and folic acid is recognized as the basis of therapy, although the prevention of this anemia also involves other vitamins, notably ascorbic acid. The value of folic acid in nutritional macrocytic anemia in adults is also established.

The medical profession's recognition of the value of folic acid is reflected in a trend toward its inclusion in a wider variety of pharmaceutical products. Not only hematinics, but also nutritional supplements such as B-complex and multivitamin products, are now being fortified with folic acid.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
: . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F.
(regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
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CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
2472 East 8th Street, Los Angeles 21, California

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
3505 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois

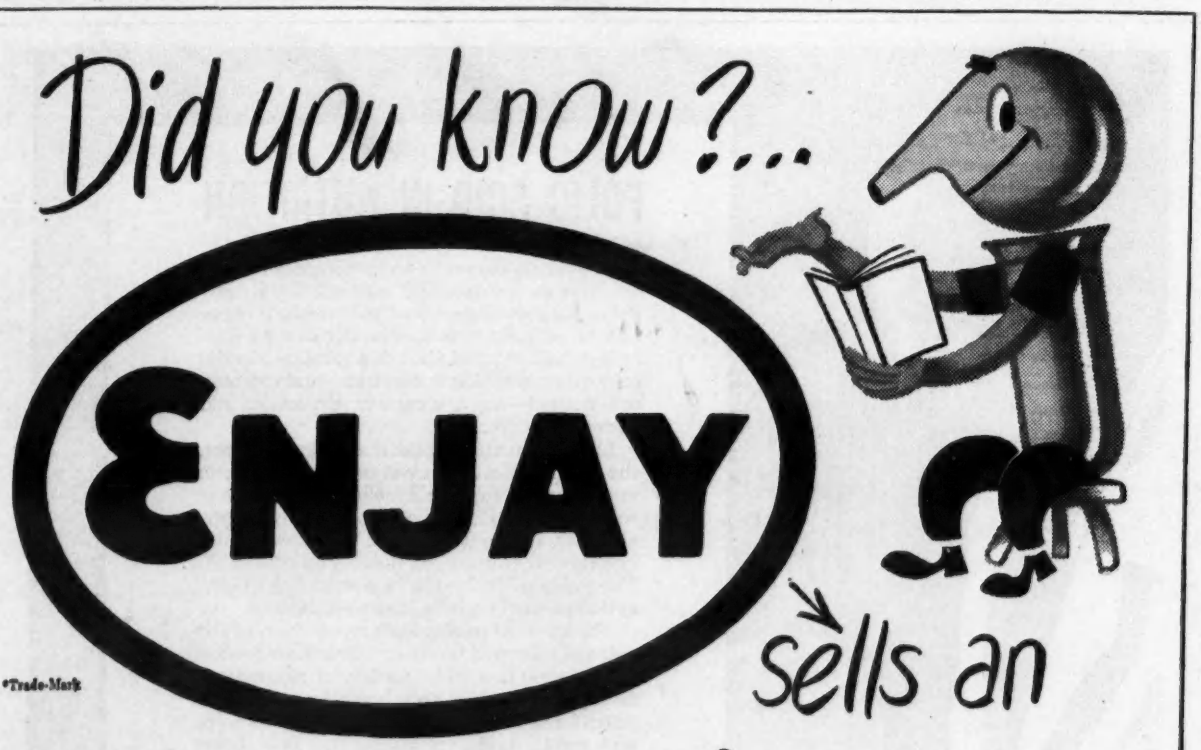
REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. • Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Creosote—Dimethyl Sulphate

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms. c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood dms gal .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF bots. cbys lb. 2.00 - 2.00
Cresol tech. dry, above 207°C, non-ret dms. c.l frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret dms., c.l. same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls. lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
Iranian, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works lb. .35¾- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .45 - .58
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.57 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.72 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.42 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.57 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.31 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0360- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Dialdrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 3.50 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61¼- —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylaniline, dms lb. .46 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 -210.00
1 kilo lots kilo. 150.00 -230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 -12.50
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .37 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .36½- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.768 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, ens lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .32¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —



The famous ENJAY* Oval Trade-Mark stands for a diverse line of high-quality solvents and chemicals. Every day more industries are using ENJAY materials to produce improved products.

EXPERIENCED RELIABLE DIVERSIFIED

ENJAY markets this wide range of industrial chemicals:

Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow
Vistanex
Naphthenic Acids

ENJAY products are marketed in bulk or in quantities to fit your requirements.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100%..lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniln, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt alld E. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt alld. E. lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½- .42
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .42½- .43
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock..ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, an 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls. lb. .26 - .28
imp., N.S., cut, bls. lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls. lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.05
No 3, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No 1, cns. lb. 10.95
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 16 10
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05
No. 5, cns. lb 5.70
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75
No. 9, cns lb 3.75
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00
No. 17, cns. lb 10 95
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00
No. 19, cns. lb. 20 05
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70
No. 22, cns. lb 10 95
No. 28, cns. lb. 24 65
No. 33, cns lb 17 45
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb 16 10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb 10 95
No. 8, cns. lb 10 95
No. 10, cns. lb 13.50
No. 11, cns. lb 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb 16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No 1 cns. lb 16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No 1, cns. lb 13.50
Yellow, Ext D&C No 1 cns. lb 10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
30 Orange AD lb. .64
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83
40 Orange R extra, conc. lb. 1.06
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74
151 Orange V lb. .47
161 Orange RR lb. .55

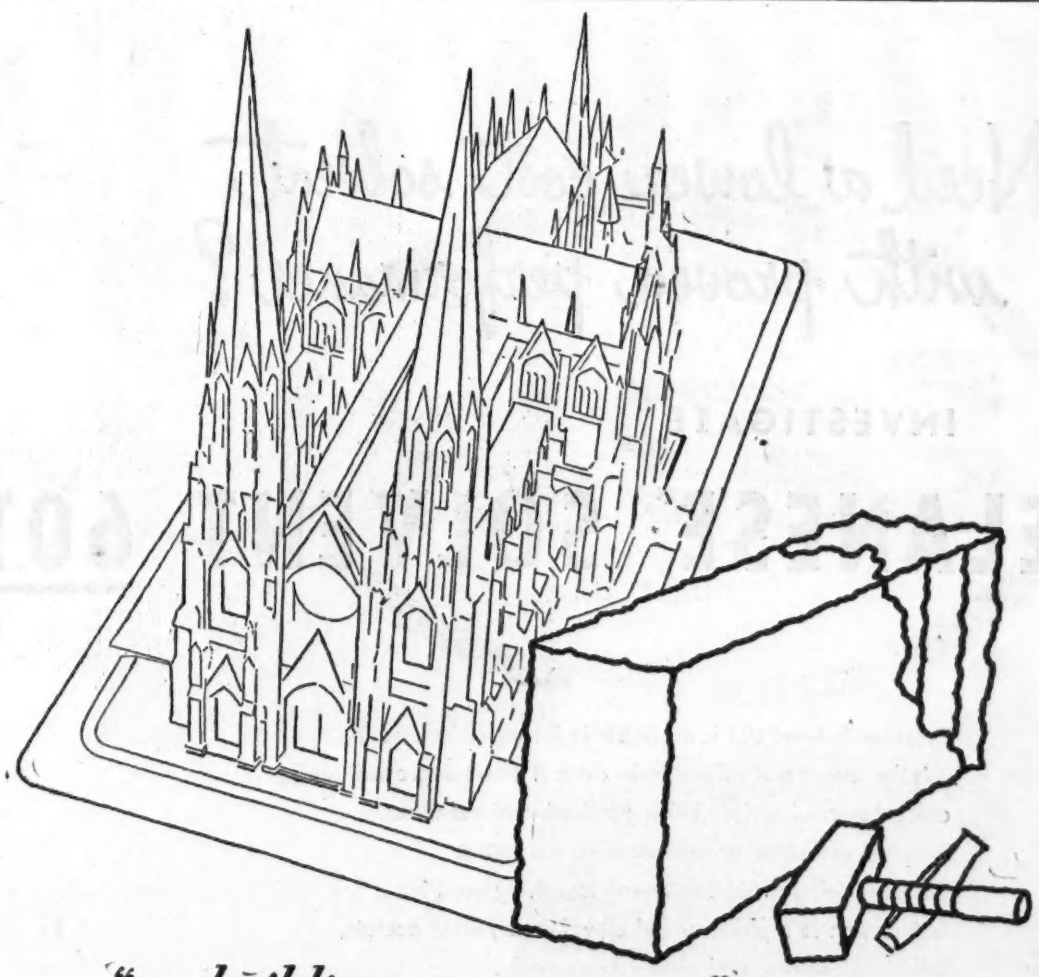
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
176 Fast red A conc. lb. .90
179 Azo rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.04
180 Blue F4B lb. .92
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68
203 Chrome black T lb. .71
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91
210 Chrome red B lb. .84
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92

Dimethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste. lb. .76
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb 2.59
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00
double paste lb. 4.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68
double paste lb. 3.35
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb .81
Jet, No 551 lb .89
Brown, R, conc lb 1.72
Orange R, brilliant lb .90
Red 4 B, conc lb 1.37
Yellow C lb 1.18
FN, conc. lb. 1.22



"....building A CATHEDRAL...."

A philosopher stood watching three stonecutters and of each in turn he asked: "What are you doing?" The first said: "I am cutting stone." The second: "Why, I am earning a dollar an hour!" The third said quietly: "I am building a Cathedral."

This is a very old and oft repeated story. We tell it again because its essence, the turn-of-mind of the third stonecutter, shared by chemists, explains the success of the American Chemical Society now celebrating its Diamond Jubilee. The nation's chemists with their deep professional interest far beyond any immediate task, have abundantly fulfilled their credo of *"fostering public welfare and education, aiding the development of our country's industries and adding to the material prosperity and happiness of our people."*

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS • St. Louis • New York • Montreal

Mallinckrodt®

PHENOBARBITAL U.S.P. • BISMUTH SALTS • IODIDES • MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE U.S.P. • CALCIUM GLUCONATE U.S.P. • VITAMINS • MERCURIALS • THEOPHYLLINE U. S. P.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Auramine, O. lb. 1.85 - —
- Black, basic, blue lb 1.21 - —
- Jet lb 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
- Chrysoidine R, extra lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc lb 3.06 - —
- Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y conc lb .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.34
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners bbls lb. .07½ - .08
- Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25
- Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .39
- powd., bbls, bgs lb. .40 - .45
- select, bundles lb. .50 - .55
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.38.75 - —
- Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .96 - 1.00
- anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
- powd, tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram .50 - .60
- Epsom salt, tech, ngs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
- USP cryst, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined, futures lb. 7.25 - —
- Eserine, bots. oz.45.00 -50.00
- Salicylate, USP, bots oz.32.50 -34.00
- Sulphate, bots oz.34.50 -35.50
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equaid lb. .17½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works lb. .15 - —
- Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns. lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .10
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
- Nitrous, cone, bots, 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
- 95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .23
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½ - .20¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .22¼
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½ - .20½
- NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
- 95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
- Ethyl, acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - .59½
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - .60½
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾ - —
- less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾ - —
- tanks, works lb. .48¾ - —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
- Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
- Bromide, tech., 96% dms lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, bots. gal 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane)
- Chloride, tech., dms, c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
- cys., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
- USP, bbls., cys lb. .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
- Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73
- Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
- cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
- Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼ - —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. 50½ - .60
- Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
- Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
- Silicate, 40% (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO2, dms. works lb. .55 - —
- Ethylaiphanapnthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine)
- Ethylanilin dms, frt alld lb. .50 - —
- Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
- tanks lb. .13 - —
- Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- tanks lb. .32 - —
- Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
- Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ - —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .12¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld, E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - —

Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .28¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .27¼ - —
- tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
- Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .46 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld, E lb. .18¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
- Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
- tanks, works lb. .21 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
- tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. 19¾ - —
- tanks, works lb. 17½ - —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
- tanks, works lb. .20 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. 23¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
- tanks, works lb. .25 - —
- Monostearate, dms lb. .41 - —
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz.11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
- smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15
- Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

- Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton.11.75 -12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton.18.00 -20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
- light, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
- French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
- Indian, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
- Syrian, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
- Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
- Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
- Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
- Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
- water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.50 -35.00
- Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
- Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.125.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.120.00 - —
- Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.48.50 -50.00
- ceramic grade, 85-88% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 -48.00
- 85% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 - —
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l., ton.36.00 - —
- washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 -40.00
- 60-65% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
- 65-70% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
- 70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.41.60 -43.00
- imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 - —

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NATIONAL CHEMISTRY WEEK · SEPTEMBER 2-8 · Chemistry · Key to Better Living

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ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • METHANOL
NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625-.0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675-.0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420-.045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395-.0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas' plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton 37.20 - —
spent, oulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs, c.l. ton 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .2[illegible] - .25
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.30
standard, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.05
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.56
root, African, bls lb. .32 - .33
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .46 - .46½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - .46
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - .42
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾ - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼ - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾ - —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. 13 - 13¼
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, f.o.b. works. lb. .06½ - —
house lb. .07½ - —
white, choice lb. .09½ - —
yellow lb. .07½ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

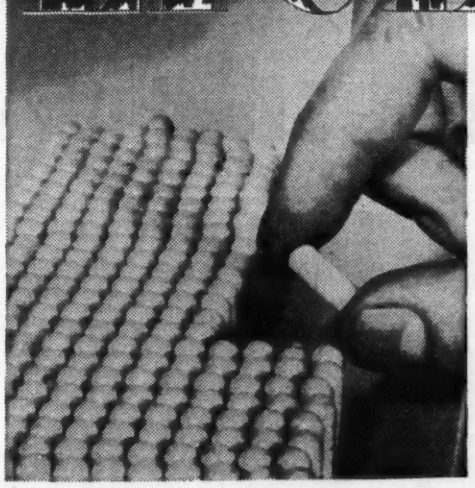
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P.)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .42 - .48
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ - .19¼

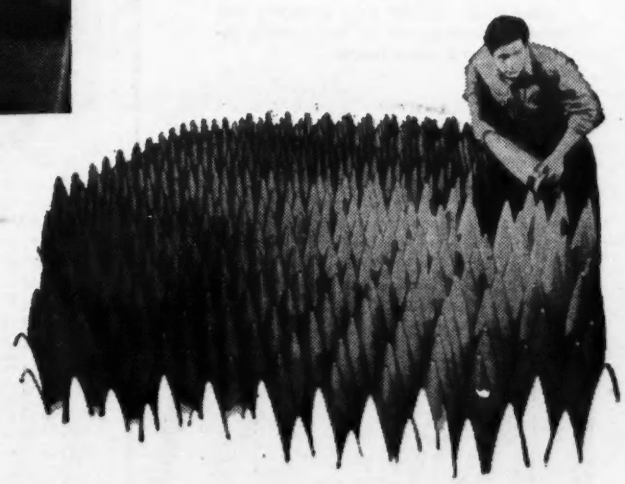
Formaldehyde—Gum, Euphorbium

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - 33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
CNE, bgs. lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½ - 13½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - 26
WS, bgs lb No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs and chips bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
unscraped bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½ - .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½ - .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½ - .13½
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .19 - —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .19 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .25

GLYCERINE



IMPORTANT FOR DRUGS...



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Gum, Galbanum—Kerosene

Gum, galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.15
Ghatti No 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No 3, bgs.....lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, obls.....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¼
Kino, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Mastic, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, raccal).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No 2, cs.....lb 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald .ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.16.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N.Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities.....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .75 - .95
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .35
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs.....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works..lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld.....lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb 18.00 - —
works.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, 5lb. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, frt. alld., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- .26⅛
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .26⅛
tanks.....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - —
tech., dms., frt. equald.....lb. .73 - .81
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.30 - 9.10
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .58

I

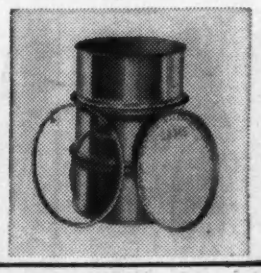
Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol CP, bots.....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP bots., jars.....lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.....lb. 8.15 -12.00
Beta, cans.....lb. 8.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.75 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25 obls., c.s., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
dins.....lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate NF dms.....lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd.....lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots.....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .25½- .28⅛
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33⅛
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25½- .28⅛
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms, works...lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms, works lb .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .53
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15⅛
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb .43 - .45
powd., bbls, bxs.....lb .43 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .18
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .43 - .65

K

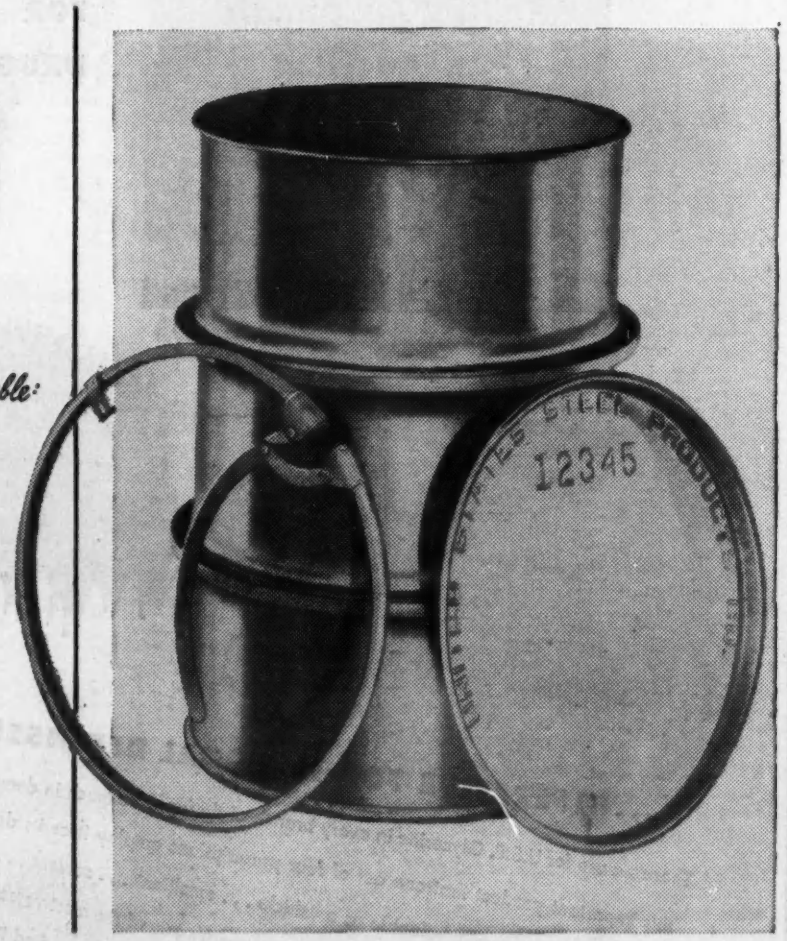
Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls.....lb .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w/w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla. Tex. 41-43 s.g. w w. tanks gal. .0925 .09525
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .11 - —



Ideal containers for acids and other chemicals, petroleum products, foods, soft drink extracts, liquors, essential oils, and similar products . . .

U·S·S Stainless Steel Drums

Stainless Steel Drums and Pails can be furnished in capacities from 3½ to 110 gallons, and with a wide variety of fittings and openings. Open-head type drum with steel hoops shown here. Also available with corrugated rolling hoops, or, for extra protection and ease of handling, with our own specially-designed patened rubber hoops.



Other U·S·S Steel Drums available:

- PAINTED
- DECORATED
- GALVANIZED
- TINNED

A U·S·S STEEL CONTAINER FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL NEED!

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill.

New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa.

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse. ton 95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1775 Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs. lb. .25 .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls. ship't lb. .09¾ - .10
Turkish bls. lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select bls lb 60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls, lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt alld on 95 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb bgs. c.l. lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N Y lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- .21½
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .21
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l., ship't p..., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
ton lots lb. .55 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate, tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .06 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb 05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 18.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark. ton 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton 10.25 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 12.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Port Island Mich ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 92%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton 57.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 56.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
lb. 1.05 - 1.40

Lithium fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .53 - .55
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -36.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

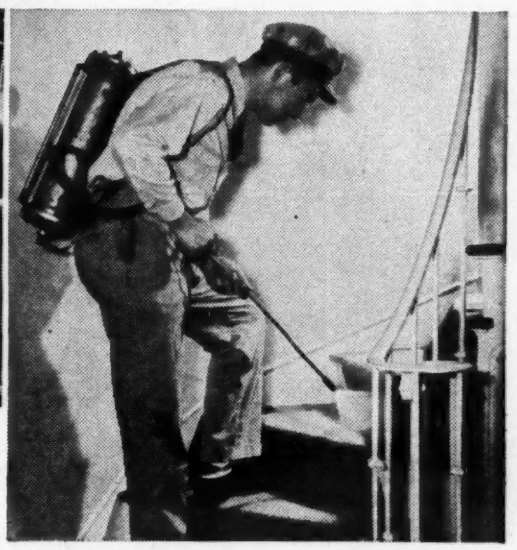
M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.18 - 1.20
West Indian, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Kola Nuts—Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous, Lump

Madder Dutch bgs lb 29 32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 .34¾
synth, rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 .36
heavy, bbls lb .36 .38
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton. 36.30 —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 —
l.c.l. frt alld lb .14 —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —

For control of roaches, ants, silver fish, red spiders and similar insects—ISOTOX Insecticides are applied by compressed air-type of equipment which forces Lindane directly into warm breeding areas, cracks, crevices, corners and hiding places. This system is preferred by many operators.



(Right) For control of clothes moths, carpet beetles and similar insects. Treat infested areas or areas where larvae are found. Aerosol equipment such as HI-FOG is extensively used for direct application as a space spray in hotels, theaters, homes and similar structures.

Only

ISOTOX INSECTICIDES containing Lindane*

meet so many of your needs—so effectively

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR P.C.O.'S

1. High potency, rapid action—and 3-way kill of pests (contact, stomach poison and vapor action). Lindane's high potency is approximately 10 times that of DDT, which means that lower dosage can be used.

2. Kills a wide range of insects, including clothes moths, carpet beetles, fleas, bedbugs, silver fish, house spiders, gnats, termites, powder post beetles, crab lice, human lice, flies, ants, roaches, earwigs, mosquitoes, lice.

3. Pleasant to use and practically odorless. Operators like to work with these insecticides.

4. Conveniently formulated for pest control operations.

Available in wettable powder, emulsive liquid or dust formulations.

Specify ISOTOX Insecticides or use ORTHO Lindane in your formulations. Write for free informative booklet containing full information on many uses of Lindane. Address a card or letter to:

For general purpose insect control in kennels, Lindane's residual qualities make it especially suitable for flea and tick control—also for control of flies, mosquitoes, ants and ticks in kennels and farm buildings. Dr. R. A. Fulton and associates, working at Beltsville, Maryland, in the U. S. D. A., found that minute traces of Lindane vapors resulted in effective control (JOURN. ECON. ENT., April, 1950).

For control of fleas, bedbugs, lice, clothes moths and similar pests. Lindane gives best results when applied directly to cracks, crevices, bedsteads, sofas, mattresses, boxes or other typical hidden places—under furniture, margins of carpet, closets, shelves, trunks.

*Approved name for the 99%+"Pure Gamma Isomer" of Benzene Hexachloride.

ORTHO
SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

T. M.'S REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.: ORTHO, INDIA

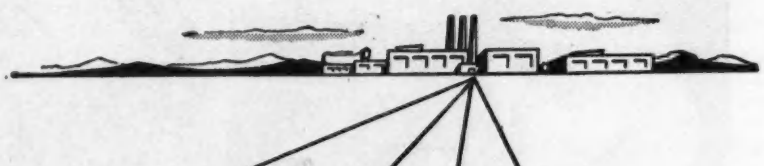
CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL Corp. Offices throughout U.S.A.

Elizabeth 2, N.J.; Orlando, Fla.; Oklahoma City; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Calif.

World Leader in Scientific Pest Control

Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous, Powdered—Mica, Wet-Grd., Extra Fine

Magnesium chloride, anhydrous, powd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms, cns lb 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. or carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. divd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. .80 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Manganese borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .23
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.70.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.81.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, b. Africa 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.56.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.10 1.35
small, cs lb .85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .25 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls lb. .28 - .28½
French, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Peruvian, bls lb. .26 - .27
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs, ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .08 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb.10.60 -11.00
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Methyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .68½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .51
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. divd. lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., divd lb. .17¼- —
tanks, divd lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .88
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., divd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l., divd lb. .13½- .14⅛
tanks, divd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., divd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., divd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —



ACETONE

ISOPROPYL ACETATE

ETHYL ACETATE

2-ETHYL BUTYL ALCOHOL

EASTMAN

solvents

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, Division of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.

Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns oz 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12 - —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 -85.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 50.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom. crude, 74° tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l. same basis lb. .14¼- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude 78°, large lots. lb. .10 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04369- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms. frt. adjusted lb 7.00 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh bulk, Rochester, N Y ton 18.25 —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. top. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't., unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .52 - .53
splits, bgs lb. .51 - .52
West Indian, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .13 .14

Mica, Wet-Grd., Paint—Oil, Birchtar

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed, bots lb. 100 00 130 00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .17½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 2.10
West Indian 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 8.75 -12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.40 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.80 - —

NONYL PHENOL

(Formerly Alkyl Phenol C-9)

Jefferson's new chemical { *intermediate* / *stabilizer* / *plasticizer*

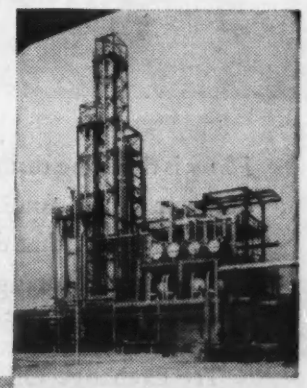
Properties of Jefferson Nonyl Phenol indicate a wide range of application as

1. an intermediate for non-ionic detergents
2. a stabilizer for ethyl cellulose
3. a plasticizer for cellulose esters
4. an intermediate for other plasticizers
5. a starting material for production of lubricating oil additives and rubber chemicals
6. an antioxidant

A typical description of Jefferson Nonyl Phenol is:

Specific Gravity, 20/4°C	0.949
Hydroxyl Number	255
Color, Pt-Co Scale	200
Refractive Index, 20°C	1.5140
Flash Point (TOC), °F	300
Distillation Range, °C (Modified ASTM)	
IBP	290.0
5 ml.	293.0
50 ml.	295.0
95 ml.	296.5
EP	298.0

You may secure technical information and experimental samples for research and product development by writing—on your company letterhead, please: Market Development Division, Department A.



A Jefferson ethylene unit (purification section), Port Neches, Texas.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

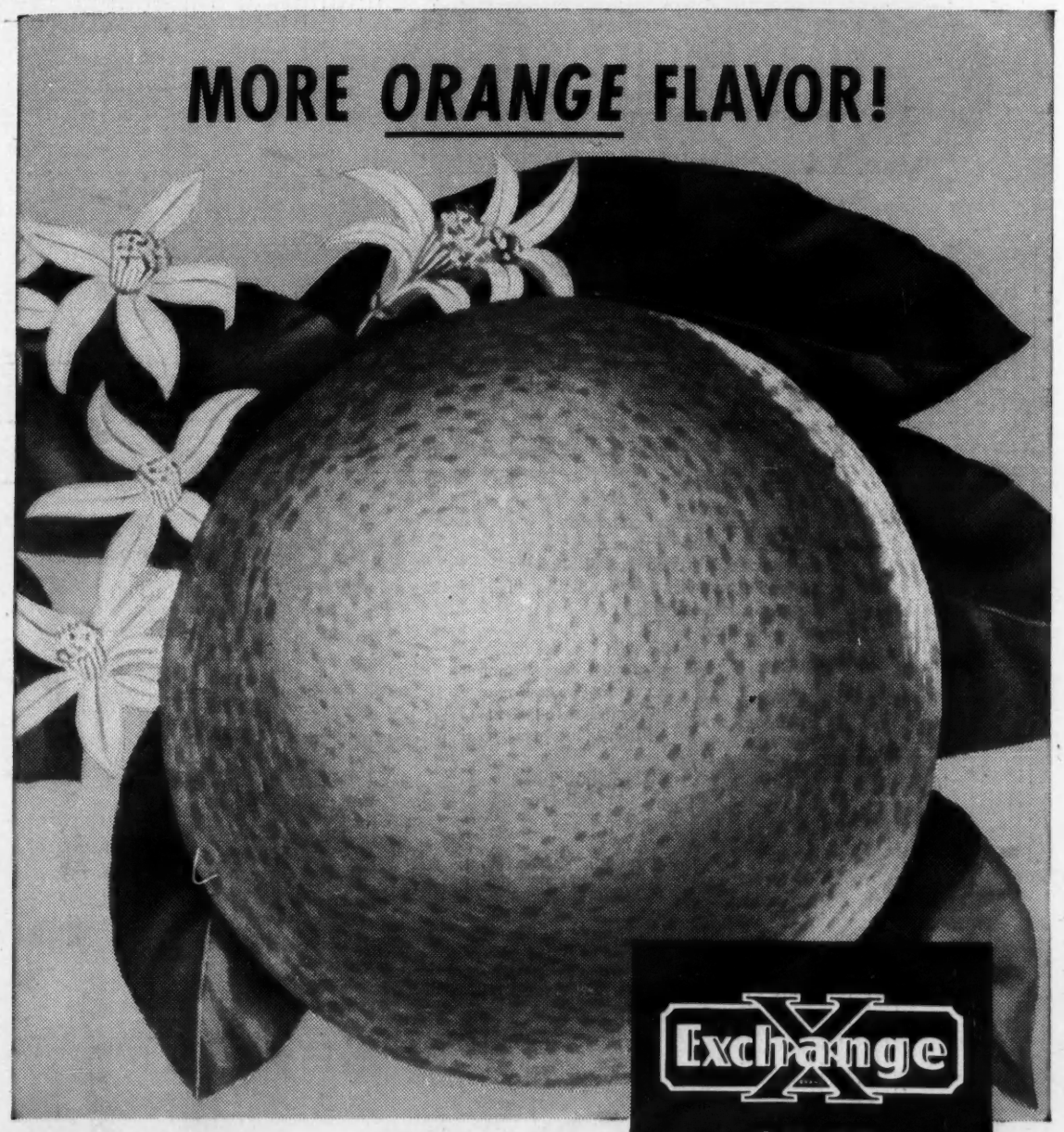
Oil, Bois de Rose—Oil, Tansy

Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, dms....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms, works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms....lb. .30 - .60
white, dms.....lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.25 -14.15
rectified, cns.....lb. 9.50 -16.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.60.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3550- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .3810- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3860- —
tanks.....lb. .3685- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3710- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3760- —
tanks.....lb. .3585- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l....lb. .4500- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .33 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3225- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3375- —
tanks.....lb. .3225- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.lb. .3475- —
l.c.l.lb. .3525- —
tanks.....lb. .3375- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .3300- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3350- —
tanks.....lb. .3200- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .18 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.16.50 -21.00

Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots..lb.280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms...lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms....lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Java, true, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .14½- —
Pac. Coast.....lb. .13½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .23½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .15 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.25.00 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refined, dms.....lb. .21½- —
tanks.....lb. .1965- —
Costus, bots.....oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley..lb. .15¾- —
tanks, Texas.....lb. .15½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
salad, dms.....lb. .22 - —
tanks.....lb. .19¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50

Oil, crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots.....lb., No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms.lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.85
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic pure, bots.....oz. 7.00 - 8.00

Oil, gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb .14½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms.lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .18¼- .18¾
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 7.10
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.lb. 5.00 - —
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 7.75 - 8.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1580- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1640- .1690
tankcars.....lb. .1480- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1510- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.lb. .09 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1560- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1660- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1460- —
tanks.....lb. .1300- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .26 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms.....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea symbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Olticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .27½- .28½
tankcars.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid..gal. 2.30 - 2.75
foots, dms.....lb. .17¼- .17½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.65
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.23.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.14.50 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .17¾- —
refined, dms.....lb. .23 - —
tanks.....lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.55 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.95
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works..gal. .75½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., wnse.....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .24½ Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.13.25 -16.75
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .10½- —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1630- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1730- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1530- —
tanks.....lb. .1370- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills..lb. .15¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis..lb. .03¼- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1943- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1993- .2043
tanks.....lb. .1843- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1846- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1893- .1943
tanks.....lb. .1743- —
salad, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21
tanks.....lb. .19 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.65
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1830- .1860
tankcars.....lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms....lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars.....lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05½- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Tansy, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00



Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U.S.P.

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

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Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .36½- .37
l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
tanks lb. .34½- —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 27.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. lb. 25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .14½- .15
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk c.l. works, ton 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and W. C. R. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Iowa, and N. C. R. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin cns lb. .51 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .26 - .30
Czech, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Moroccan, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, new crop, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Para-anisidin, dms. works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Paracresol, 98% dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 123-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 6.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16¼- —

Oil, Tar—Pareira Brava Root

Paraformaldehyde, USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works lb. 2.30 2.80
tech., ref'd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. 70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 .43
powder, bxs lb. .43 .50

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Linseed oil now appears to be the one basic ingredient for paint and varnish that can be depended upon in regard to availability and price stability. PVO, with its refining facilities in San Francisco and Los Angeles, is able to supply fast and efficient service on all grades of linseed oil to the protective coating industry.

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- "Pavolin Oils" — medium or high acid value to give better flow and brushability.
- Alkali Refined, Acid Refined and Blown Linseed Oils.
- Vacuum-Kettle Bodied Oils, Fish Oils, Oiticica, Chinawood Oil, Special Products.
- Raw and Processed Soya Oils.

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BOSTON—Raw Materials Co.
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CLEVELAND—The Donald McKay Smith Co.
DALLAS—W. W. Richerson Co.
DETROIT—Geo. E. Moser & Sons, Inc.
HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
—Banks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Reg.
NEW ORLEANS—Russell Chemical Co.
NEW YORK—Garriques, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Paris Green—Phenol

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .07
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton 67.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF powd. bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl 15½ - —
500,000 units vl 28 - —
1,000,000 units vl 52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. 64 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½ - —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. 10¾ —
200,000 units vl. 16 —
500,000 units vl. 30½ —
1,000,000 units vl 57 —
2,000,000 units vl 1.03 —
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 23 .28
truckload 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb 20¼ —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags lb. 1.77 - 1.78
Sept. delivery lb. 1.77 - 1.78
Oct. delivery lb. 1.77 - 1.78
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Haitian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .28 - .30
birdseyes, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .26½ - .27
Mississippi sports, bgs., source lb. .30 - .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Turkish, bgs lb. .23 - .24
White, bgs. lb. 2.80 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb. .50 - .52
imported bls lb 80 .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.05 - 2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¾ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½ - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¾ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝ - —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .07¼ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½ - .07¼
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼ - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾ - .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¾ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝ - —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.10 2.19
Illinois bbl 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 2.83
Louisiana Arkansas bbl 2.08 2.90
Montana bbl 1.28 2.775
Oklahoma Kansas bbl 2.16 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl 3.82 —
Upper field bbl 4.25 —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 2.95
North North-Central bbl 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 2.65
West bbl 2.33 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 2.875
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C. ref dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery, bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925 - .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 .09375
No. 1, straw gal. .09 .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375 .08750
range gal. .09125 .09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .105 - —
No. 2 gal. .1025 .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles lb. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125 - .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery, gal. .12125 - .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875 - —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½ - —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½ - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½ - —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .19½ - —
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½ - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast gal. .25½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½ - .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles. gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½ - —
Newark gal. .18½ - —
New York gal. .18½ - —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tanks gal. .1225 - —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375 - —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .14 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .2065 - —
tanks, works lb. .1850 - —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1865 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1890 - —
tanks, works lb. .1675 - —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1590 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1615 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks same basis lb. .16¾ - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾ - —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
tar, distilled, dms. c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼ - —

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SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
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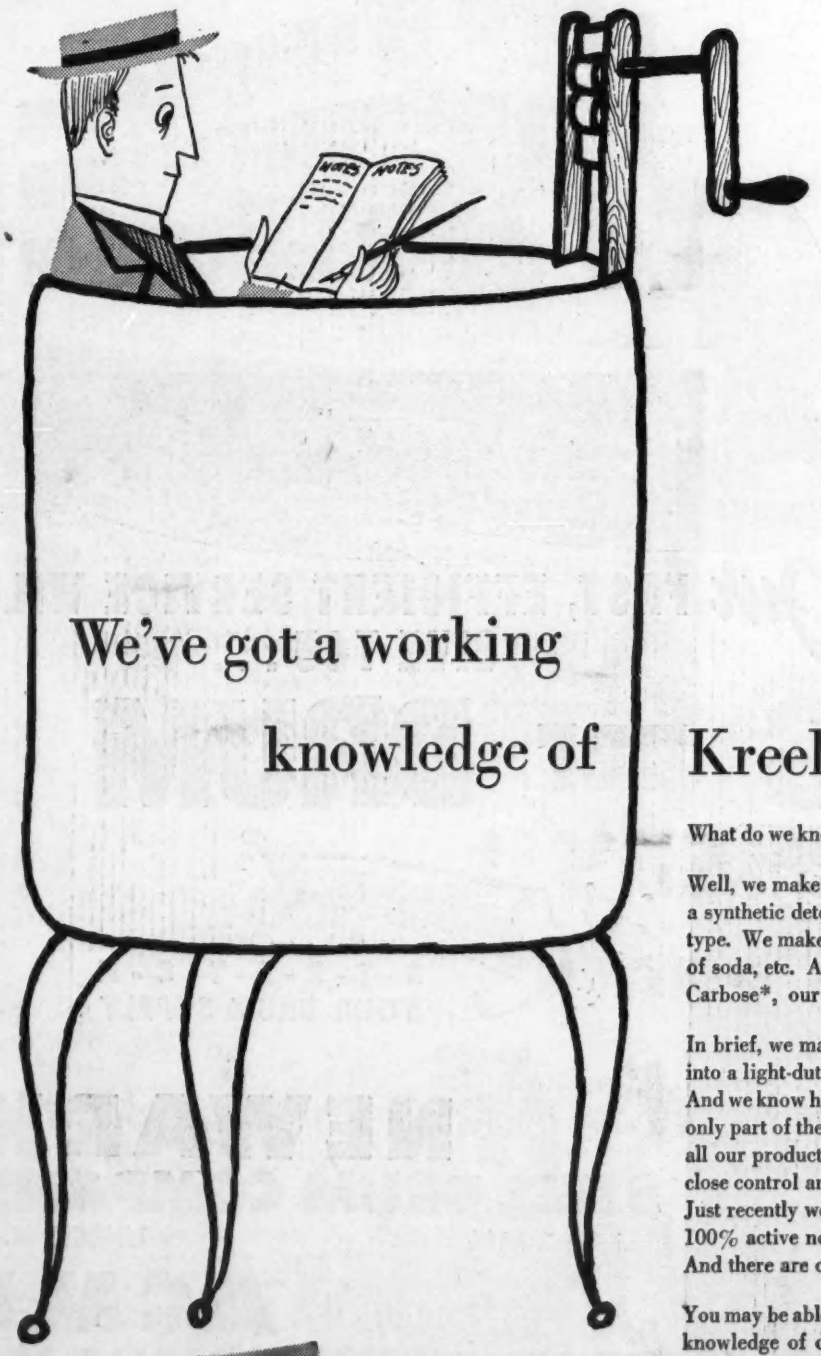
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms., works, lb lots lb 1.25 —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works. lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo. 9.00 - 10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.09 - 10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 37.00 - 39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal works oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.70 - 15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs. lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Czech, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms. lb. .98 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms. lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .42⅛
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15⅛
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23¼
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾- .25⅛
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - .13⅛
Prussiate, red, kgs. lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.38 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .723



We've got a working knowledge of Kreelon

What do we know about detergent formulations?

Well, we make "High-light" Kreelon*, a synthetic detergent of the alkylarylsulfonate type. We make builders — soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, etc. And we make a promoter — Carbose*, our sodium carboxymethylcellulose.

In brief, we make almost everything that goes into a light-duty or heavy-duty detergent. And we know how to put them together. But that's only part of the picture. We back up all our products with constant research, close control and practical technical service. Just recently we produced the first 100% active non-ionic detergent in flake form. And there are other developments on the way.

You may be able to make good use of our working knowledge of detergents. We'll welcome a call.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Send for a copy of new Kreelon booklet.

• *Specifications and applications of Wyandotte Organic Chemicals are in the current Chemical Materials Catalog.*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Potassium silicofluoride, bbls., works. lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
grnd. dms lb 18½ - —
powder, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .12½ - —
5 tons, works..... lb. .12¾ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. .....gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. .....gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot .....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract.lb. .50 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½ - .09¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ - .10½
tanks .....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ - .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E ..... lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E ..... lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½ - .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E... lb. .19¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17½ - .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18¼ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
blonde, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝ - .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .05½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .02½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .02½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..... lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald..gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89¼ - 1.04¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, c.i.f., Atl. ports..long-ton No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
Insecticide, grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.11.50 -12.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .17 - —

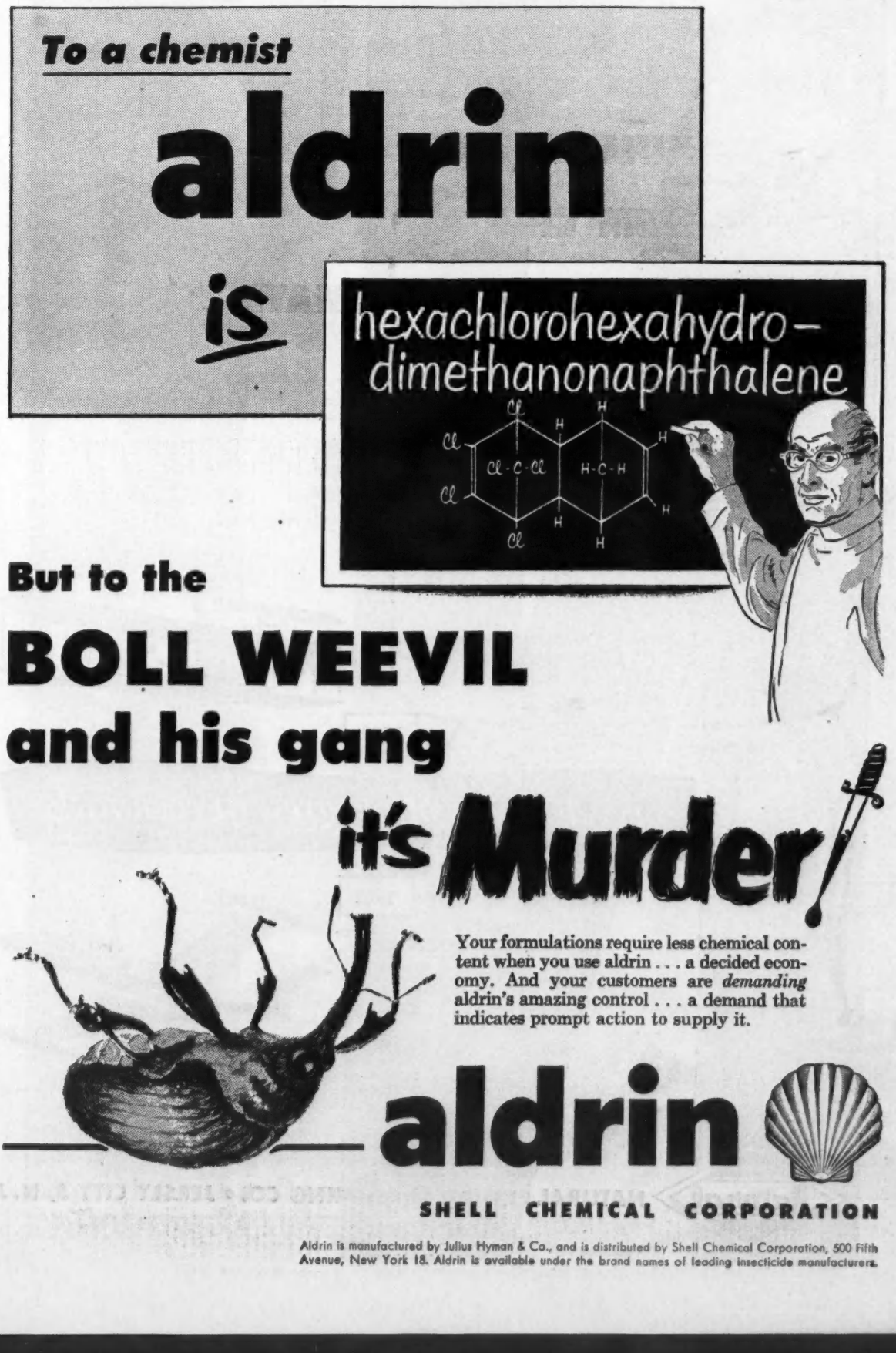
Q

Quassia chips, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works. tanks, same basis..... lb. .08¼ - —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅞ - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.198.00-200.00
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V. cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs .....oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns ....oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.... oz. .76 - —
Salicylate NF, ctns, 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½ - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried bbls lb 1.60 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls..... lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same bases. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½ - —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.....lb. .11¾ - .12
75%-85% copperas oxide bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa. Copley, O.; Easton Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Litho toner, bbls. works lb .55 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works .....lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Red, iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works .... lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls works lb. 02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian, in bgs works lb .04¾ .07
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs ..... lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb .06½ - —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works ... lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls. works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan bbls frt equald lb 24½ .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350 - .0375
20% bgs., works ..... lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works..... lb. .0450 - —
30% bgs., works..... lb. .0475 - —
35% bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - —
40% bgs. works ..... lb .0525 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.68 - —
Watchung bbls ..... lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls lb 50 —
Rennin, NF, powder ..... lb 6.25 - —

Potassium Silicofluoride—Rennin, NF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and his gang
it's Murder!
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Aldrin is manufactured by Julius Hyman & Co., and is distributed by Shell Chemical Corporation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18. Aldrin is available under the brand names of leading insecticide manufacturers.

Resorcinol—Sodium Chloroacetate

Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.81	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	-	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.84	-	—
l.c.l works	lb.	.85	-	—
USP cryst., dms., works	lb	2.75	-	—
powd., dms., works	lb	2.95	-	—
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms.,	lb.	3.25	-	3.45
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.15	-	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	48.00	-	56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs	lb.	.70	-	1.25
powd., bbls.	lb.	.75	-	1.50
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	-	.35
powdered, bbls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Riboflavin USP bots. dlvd	kilo	125 00	-	—
Readily soluble bots dlvd	kilo	125 00	-	—
Rice bran concentrate dms., Cedartown, Ga	lb.	.79	-	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran. powd., dms. 5,000 lbs	lb	.33½		—
smaller lots	lb.	.34		.39
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb	.35		.40
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb	1.55		1 65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.12	-	.12½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.07	-	.07½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08	-	.08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)				
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.00	-	—
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.30	-	—
G, H, I, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.35	-	—
K, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.35	-	—
M, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.35	-	—
N, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.40	-	—
WG, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.45	-	—
WW, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	-	—
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.60	-	—
Rotenone 41% bbls. works	lb	20.00	-	—
tech., bbls., works	lb	16.50	-	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	40.00	-	—
l.c.l., mines	ton	48.00	-	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms	gram.	.03	-	.04
smaller lots, fib. dms	gram.	.03½	-	.04
Ryania, 100% powd. ngs. works	lb.	.20	-	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.73	-	—
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.45	-	.50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60		—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70		1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.65		—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75		1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb	65		70
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	.90	-	.95
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	24.00	-	25.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	1.15	-	1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls	lb.	14	-	.14½
Cyprus, bls	lb.	.10	-	.12
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.68	-	.70
Greek, fancy bls	lb	No stocks.		
Officinalis, English, bls	lb.	.75	-	.80
European, bls	lb.	.35	-	.45
Spanish, bls	lb.	.12	-	.12½
Syrian, bls	lb.	.14	-	.14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs	lb.	.09½	-	.09¾
unrefined, bgs	lb.	.07¾	-	.08
Sal soda (see Soda ash).				
Saligenin, ctns	lb	14 00	-	25 00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb	1.05		—
fib. dms.	lb	1.07		1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.				
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.09	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.30	-	—
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.94	-	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.15	-	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.09	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	-	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis	ton	17.00	-	—
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.		14.15	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.40	-	14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.50		—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.75	-	11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.50	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11 75	-	12.25
NF, gran. dms	lb	15¾		17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.				
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb.		.65		.66
powd., dms.	lb	.75		76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots	oz.	4.75		5.50
Santonin NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns	lb.	130 00		Nom.
imported, cryst., powd. cns., kilo		280.00		300 00
Saponin, No. 1, cns	lb.	2.75	-	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.45	-	.50
Honduras, bls	lb.	.38	-	.40
Mexican, bls	lb.	.25	-	.26
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
select, bls	lb.	.50	-	.55
Savory, French bls	lb	11	-	.12
Spanish, French, bls	lb.	.08	-	.09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.30		.35
Scammony resin lump cns	lb	1.95		2.20
powd. cns	lb	2.05		2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.10	-	.14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00		17.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots	oz.	84.00		—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.30½	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31		.33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25	-	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.00	-	2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.18	-	.20
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	.16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.21	-	.22
No. 2, bls	lb.	.19	-	.21
No. 3, bls	lb.	.16	-	.19
powdered, bls., oxs	lb.	.20	-	.24
Pods, bls	lb.	.30	-	.35
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	4.00		Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs	lb.	.23½	-	.24
natural, bgs	lb.	.18	-	.18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs	lb.	.25	-	.30
natural, bgs	lb.	.18	-	.18½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.15	-	.15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	-	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	-	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	-	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67	-	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	-	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.				
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.57	-	.58
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.55	-	.56
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.53	-	.54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.51	-	.52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.				
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., ill., works	ton	25.00		—
l.c.l., works	ton	30.00		40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh bgs c.l., works	ton	20.00		—
l.c.l., works	ton	25.00		30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00		—
l.c.l., works	ton	20.00		—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	-	.28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.90	16	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.79½	-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅝	-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅝	-	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅞	-	—
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.53½	-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.57½	-	—
500 oz. lots	oz.	.58¾	-	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅞	-	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.				
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	-	—
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00		—
Simaruba bark bls	lb.	.85		Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.45	-	.65
Western, bls	lb.	.30		.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35		40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.00		12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	20.00		60 00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.24		28
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.15	-	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.18	-	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.75	-	.80
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.27	-	.31
crushed bls, bbls	lb.	.32	-	.35
powd., bbls	lb.	.35	-	.37
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	-	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.85		4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	-	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	-	4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	-	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	-	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	-	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	-	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	-	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	-	—
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	-	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.95	-	6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55	-	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	-	—
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	-	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.75	-	—
solid, 76% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.35	-	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.55	-	5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	-	—
Soda lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	-	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.11½	-	.13
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.16	-	—
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.83	-	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54	-	—
NF white powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.40	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	-	1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more	100 lbs.	8.50	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.50	-	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	-	—
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	-	—
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13½	-	.15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	-	1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.35	-	.39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	-	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	-	—
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.10½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	-	.11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	-	—
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	-	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	-	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	-	3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	-	—
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	-	4.30
Borate (see Borax).				
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.34	-	.35
Cacodylate, NF, tars, dms	lb	7.15	-	8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash). crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.65	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	-	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	-	.11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).				
USP, dms	lb.	21	-	—
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	-	—
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	-	.26

MP-108

• SODIUM BICHROMATE

• SODIUM CHROMATE

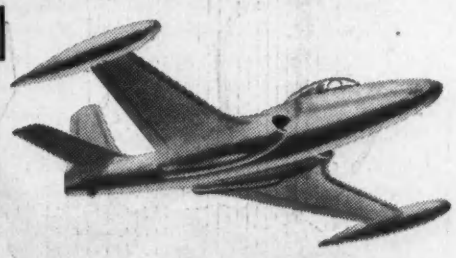
• POTASSIUM BICHROMATE

• SODIUM SULPHATE

1909

over 40 years of progress in chemicals

1951



Natural BICHROMATE OF SODA

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. • JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

Sodium chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms. lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works. lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 84 to case, works lb. 16.50 - 21.00
tribasic ton lots lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate monobasic, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms. lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs., 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 - 129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works. lb. .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l., Atl Gulf Pac. whse. ton. 53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms. lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Sodium, salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton. 19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton. 55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Suphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls. lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 100.00 - —
Sodium tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works frt equald lb 23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more works lb. .23 —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.

PAPER
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE
GLASS
For
Quality Alkalies
Specify
SOLVAY
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SOAP
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Nytron
Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Solvent Naphtha—Tartar Emetic

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.65.00 -66.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
Soybean meal, protein, mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., regs., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.77 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bxs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .334 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls. works lb .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bxs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - .78
triple, 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphorphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l. works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. lb.28.00 -35.00
90.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .14 Nom
inedible, extra lb. .09⅝- —
fancy lb. .10 - —
special lb. .08⅝- —
No. 1 lb. .07⅞- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07⅞- .08
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼- .11¼
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .23 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07⅛
low grades, bgs lb. .06¼- .06¾
Java, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62

● NOW... Longer Shelf Life for White Mineral Oil

Sonneborn chemists have discovered that adding Vitamin E (Tocopherol) to mineral oil will make the oil much more stable—safeguarding it against the development of unpleasant taste or odor. This, of course, means longer shelf life for Sonneborn's new fortified mineral oil.

Yes, U.S.P. approves. A new amendment to the U.S.P. standards for liquid petrolatum authorizes the use of Vitamin-E-fortified mineral oil.

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Sonneborn
Leads through Research
WHITE OILS • PETROLATUMS • PETROLEUM SULFONATES

Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. 75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. 80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib, dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots. 100 grams. 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib, dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in obls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .92 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .61½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss. lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .43 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .017½- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib, cns., works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .23 - .25½
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .96 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 - 79.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - —
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti cs lb 2.75 - 3.25

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Vanillin—Xylol, Coaltar

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Ether (see Ether, divinyl).

Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —

Viosterol, in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units, 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —

Vitamin B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B12, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K1 25 gm. bots. gram 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. 75 - .90

Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton 98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .10¾- —

Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .43 - .46
Wax, bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Brazilian, bgs lb. .74 - .75
Central American, bgs lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74

Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .77 - .78
refined, bgs lb. .81 - .82

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.07 - 1.09
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.12 - 1.16
No. 3 crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.16
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2 lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .49 - .51
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .15 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .17 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —

Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .14 - .15
German, bgs lb. .13 - .15

Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .86 - .88
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .53 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - .23
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton 19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 -27.00
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls m. .35 - .45

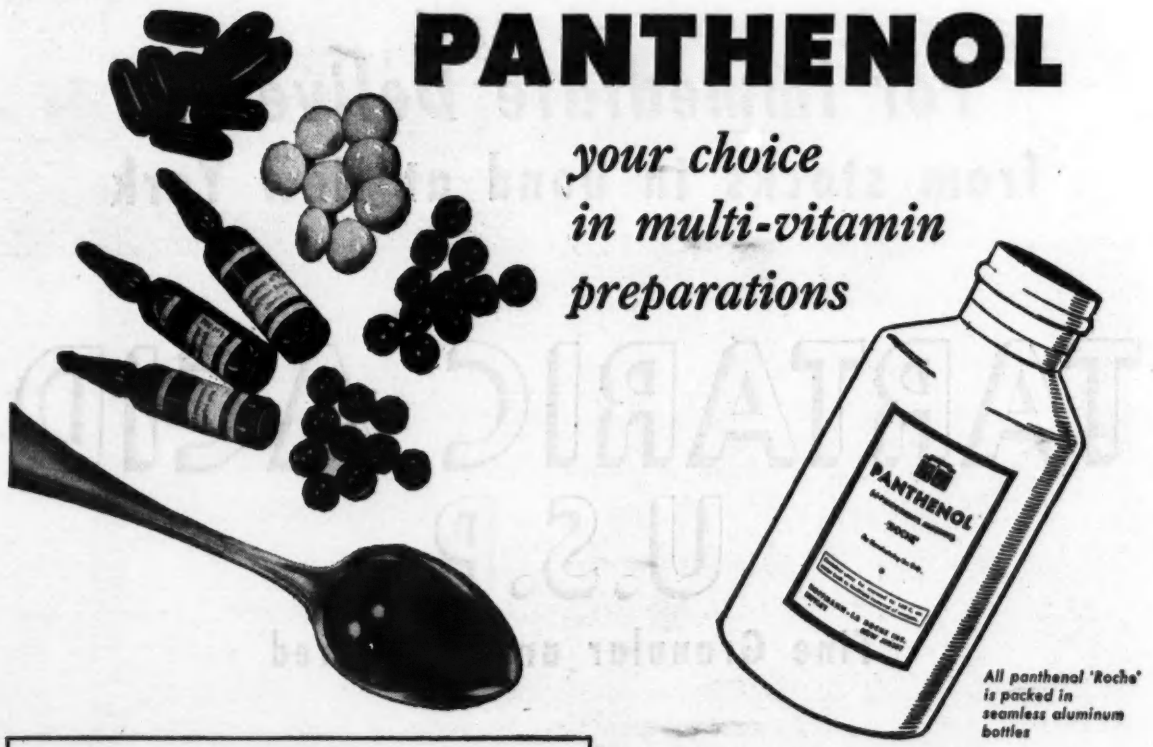
X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .36 - .38
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., c.l. works, frt equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .198 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —

Why you should make

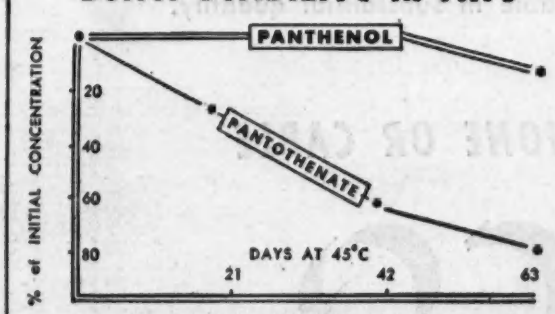
PANTHENOL

your choice in multi-vitamin preparations



All panthenol 'Roche' is packed in seamless aluminum bottles

Better STABILITY in vitro



A comparison of the relative stability of panthenol and a pantothenate in a liquid multivitamin preparation at pH4. Data from Rubin; J. Am. Pharma. Assn. (Sci. Ed.) XXXVII, 12, 1948.

Better AVAILABILITY in vivo

"The results (in humans) show that with increasing dosage of the 2 compounds, pantothenyl alcohol (panthenol) shows increasingly superior availability when taken together with food." (1)

"These results (in rats) confirm and extend the previous findings in humans that the availability of panthenol is better than that of calcium pantothenate under conditions of ad libitum feeding, and is more nearly equal in the post-absorptive state at lower doses." (2)

(1) Rubin, et. al.; Journal of Nutrition, 35: 499, 1948
(2) Rubin, et. al.; Federation Proceedings, 8: 1, 1949 (J. Nutrition, 40: 265, 1950)

New, simpler methods have been developed to make assays more easily. Write for information

VITAMINS 'ROCHE'

Ascorbic Acid • Riboflavin • Thiamine hydrochloride
Sodium Ascorbate • Biotin • Thiamine mononitrate
Panthenol • dl-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified and acetate
Pyridoxine hydrochloride • Vitamin A acetate synthetic
Vitamin A palmitate synthetic

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. • NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

Xylol, petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls. lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. 28 - 30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works, lb. .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms, lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works, lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
leaded 5% bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅞- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¼- —

Zinc oxide, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Phenosulphonate, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - —
Stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls. lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO₂, bbls., works lb. .26½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 - .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 - .63
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5 tons, works lb. .35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03⅛- .03¼
10 tons, works lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - .17

Oil Booklet Prepared for Company Distribution During Progress Week

A full-color booklet which describes the working of the American petroleum industry in easy-to-understand language, has been produced by the oil industry information committee for distribution by oil companies during Oil Progress Week, October 14 to 20. The booklet is entitled "Oil Serves You." Sixteen pages in length, it tells the story behind the story in moving oil from subterranean depths to America's 150,000,000 consumers. The booklet is available to purchasers at cost, $35 per thousand, plus shipping charges. Space has been provided for the imprinting of company insignia or other material on the back cover.

Nitrosyl Chloride Booklet Issued by Solvay Process

A comprehensive review on the properties and reactions of nitrosyl chloride, prepared by the nitrogen division laboratory of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, is available from the Solvay Process Division, product development department, room 1001, 40 Rector street, New York 6. The review took over four years to prepare, during which time well over 700 references and abstracts were studied, and initially appeared in a chemical journal. The Solvay edition is a reprint of the complete review in the form of an eighty-page booklet.

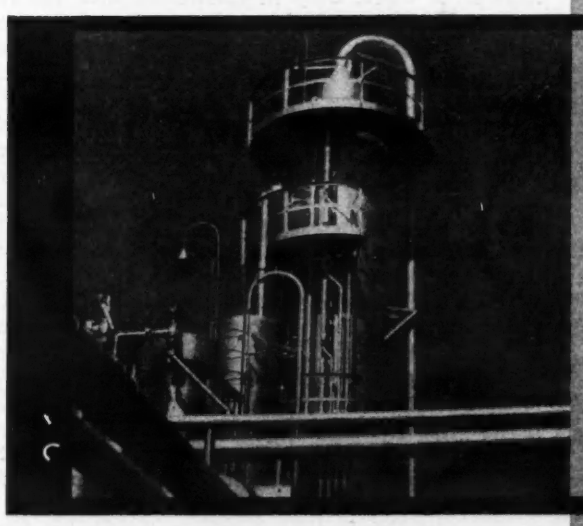
Trade Briefs

Thomas J. Wilkinson has joined the agricultural engineering section of the technical service division at the Ethyl Corporation Research Laboratories in Detroit.

Quartermaster Petroleum School at the New York QMC petroleum field office, Caven Point, Jersey City, N. J., has graduated seventeen officers and thirty enlisted men.

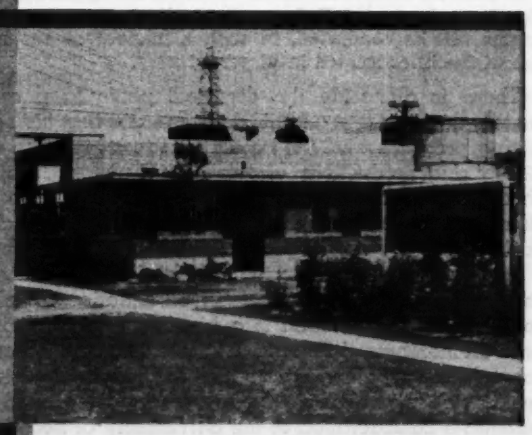
YOUR BEST BUY IN MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX

Petrolite



Petrolite microcrystalline and emulsifiable waxes are manufactured only in the Petrolite refinery — a wax refinery designed to produce the finest microcrystalline waxes obtainable. Petrolite waxes are manufactured objectives, not by-products or blends.

Petrolite carries on a continuing research program, devoted only to the improvement and development of better microcrystalline waxes and problems relative to their industrial applications.



The specifications of Petrolite Crown Waxes are unsurpassed in the microcrystalline and emulsifiable wax field. Not only are these waxes of superior physical and chemical specifications, but they are refined to the highest possible purity.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Petrolite CROWN	Melting Point °F	Pen. with 100 gms.	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sapon. Number
200	190/195	10 max.	Brown	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
* 23	180 min.	4 to 6	4 to 5	20-25	55-65
* 36	180 min.	5 to 7	5 to 6	30-35	75-85

* EMULSIFIABLE WAXES

PETROLITE WAX

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WAX DIVISION
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Plant Dispersal Problems

The locating of industrial plants is one of the economic problems on which there is a wide variety of opinion. That is one of the chief reasons for the federal government's anxiety lest plants essential to defense production be too largely located in target areas of expectable enemy attack. It is one of the reasons why businessmen, as well as those in government defense positions, have been puzzled by the decision of the steel industry to locate at least two of its big new plants close to the Atlantic seaboard.

The defense officials are striving in various ways to bring about a wide dispersal of essential plants. The several agencies have constructed a dispersal policy with the following objectives:—

1. New industrial areas should be from 10 to 20 miles from any densely populated or highly industrialized section of a city. The dispersal distance could be less, however, where there is rugged terrain or certain protective construction to ward off the effects of a bomb blast.

2. The new plants should be from 10 to 20 miles from prime targets, such as major military installations.

3. The dispersed plants should be situated a sufficient distance from one another to avoid clusters creating new targets. For the same reason each new area should be limited in size.

4. The areas should be served by more than one transportation facility to insure continuance of production and distribution.

5. The areas should be situated on power and other utility grids to insure alternate sources of power.

In furtherance of the policy and the program to which it applies, the President has directed the following incentives:—

1. To the greatest extent practicable, certificates of necessity, allocations of critical materials for construction purposes, and emergency loans growing out of defense production will be confined to facilities which meet satisfactory standards of dispersal.

2. Primary consideration to dispersal factors will be given in locating facilities built by the federal government.

3. Defense contracts will be awarded, and planning under Department of Defense production allocation programs will be conducted, in such a manner as to make use of facilities located in dispersed sites.

There is alongside the dispersal policy a purpose among the President and his defense staffs that the complying program must not be allowed to cripple the efficiency and productivity of established plants. It is felt that the preventive plan could be more harmful to the defense program than the probable attacks at which it is directed.

But, over it all persists that trio of decisive factors—materials, men, and markets—in all situations of plant locations. Transportation is a big factor in connection with all members of that trio. It is worst with reference to men: that is why the Defense Mobilizer, in his first statement under the dispersal policy, stressed the need for adequate consideration of the availability of necessary manpower in selecting a plant location. The perplexity of even that aspect of the problem is attested by the fact that, in his second statement, the mobilizer, with reference to the expansion of production of metal-working tools, makes a point of having "adequate manpower with the right skills at the right places at the right time."

It is equally important that adequate essential materials be at the right places at the right time; and the same applies to means of getting finished products from where they are to where they are needed.

The chemical industry is doing a good job of plant dispersal—some of it under pressure of materials supply. In common with all other industries, it finds that men with the right skills are not easy to get at the right place at the right time. It also finds that even peacetime distribution of its products is not adequately served—which is another reason for its creating new production centers.

Materials may be close at hand. Men may be induced to pioneer in new working regions. But, this is an expansive country with a long and not often nearby perimeter to be defended. No practicable program of dispersal could speedily supply all the needs of that defense. But, there are some millions of motor vehicles in this country, which could provide a deal of adequacy in the matter of distributive facilities.

Training for Foreign Service

In the multitudinous medley of measures with which the current session of the Congress has done little or nothing, it is difficult to keep track of any one particular bill. So the status now of H. R. 235, introduced January 3, 1951, is a bit vague. It is a bill that deserves good treatment, for its purpose is a most necessary one. It would create a United States Academy of Foreign Service.

In these days, when diplomacy can be, and in large measure is, of greater effectiveness than military might in all areas of world affairs, the United States has a much bigger need for trained personnel in the former field. In spite of all the progress that has been made in the mechanization of warfare, the greatest need for victory is to get there "fust with the mostest" and make simple use of that situation. In the warfare of words, mechanical equipment doesn't count and physical stamina is useful only in connection with marathon vocal competition. And largely because that vocalizing is far more physical than mental, the need for academic training in its practice might seem to be a handicap.

That is, however, a misleading face value. Ability to see through a situation and its potentialities in all directions is one of the biggest needs in today's troubled world. It must be admitted that this country is not adequately equipped with diplomats with that qualification—or, for that matter, with any other that is relevant. Whether that lack could be remedied, even in goodly part, by the functioning of an academy of foreign service is open to question. There are many who will declare that, as it was in the early days of the teaching of actual chemistry in this country, the foreign service faculty would have to be largely imported. That, of course, applies mainly to the purpose of the legislation better to man the Department of State. The bill has a second objective in the providing of trained personnel for the foreign activities of the Department of Commerce. People in the United States, especially in the areas of business, would not be so likely to consider it necessary to go outside the country for teachers in that field. That is because they really do not know the handicaps which lie upon the marketing of American goods abroad in times of quasi-normal conditions.

The academy's graduates would be routed also to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Treasury. International markets for agricultural products need a lot of study—but not of the academic sort. The graduates' duties with the Treasury would include, among such things as international finances and debts, in which almost everything is academic—except the results—the very important subject of tariffs. That is an area in which every person in business in this country is ready to undertake the inculcating of an endless, numberless variety of ideas—commercial, social, and political.

This country should have an institution for the providing of governmental personnel properly trained in foreign relations. The attainment of that desirable service cannot be effected by legislative enactment. The popularity of legislative smearing is one reason why.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

duction is limited by the availability of cars at the mines. This is one reason why the Department of the Interior was insisting that industry and household consumers of coal stock up their winter supplies in the summer months whenever possible.

Money Making Cheapened

The Bureau of Engraving, which prints US paper money, is deserving of an award of some kind for pointing the way to a reduction in waste and improvement in efficiency. Through laboratory research the bureau has developed a new green ink for the backs of bills which sets more rapidly than the old inks. This in itself does not seem like a great achievement, but in the long run it can mean much in the way of savings of the taxpayers' money.

Sheets of printed money, after being moistened and printed on one side, can now be stacked in humidors overnight, without the tissue slipsheets formerly used to separate the paper. The money can also be printed on the other side the next day without rewetting. From the taxpayers' point of view this new method makes it possible for the bureau to cutback its employment rolls by about 300 workers.

It remains to be seen whether this saving in payrolls is actually achieved, or whether the bureau finds new jobs for the workers, as is so often the case in government.

Research Aids Agriculture

Research on the use of fertilizers and methods of soil management have revealed facts that aid farmers to make specific soils more productive, says P. V. Cardon, Administrator of Agricultural Research in the Department of Agriculture.

Because technics based on such research have been put to use on many farms throughout the country, productivity is on the come-back in many areas where yields have been falling off because of declining soil fertility. On hundreds of thousands of farms in the eastern part of the United States, the soil is much better today, as a result of good management, than it ever was under natural conditions. On the other hand, there are still many farms on which soil productivity is on the down grade.

For the nation generally, Mr. Cardon says, we have not yet fully reversed the downward trend.

Manganese Program Belittled

The government's program for encouraging the discovery, development and production of manganese in the United States isn't going to do very much in the way of relieving the shortage of this vital hardening agent for the steel industry, if what the American Manganese Producers Association says is accurate.

At the most, the purchase program of the government will produce only about 38,000 tons a year of a grade of ore similar to that used by the steel industry, a piddling amount when it is considered that we consume in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons of the ore annually. And, says the association, there are no guaranties that it will even produce that much, because, under the program, only a few mines will be able to produce.

The association's complaint is that the prices and specifications are so drawn as to rule out, rather than include, most manganese mines even within the areas to be served by the three purchase depots. In Montana, only carbonate ores will be accepted and the oxide ores are out. In New Mexico, the price offered for the low-grade ore is too low to enable production without upgrading facilities, and the overall tonnage to be purchased is too small to warrant each individual mine operator's installing the necessary facilities.

"The word 'manganese' comes from a Greek word meaning 'mystification' or 'delusion.' To most manganese miners the new program and specifications will serve only to emphasize the meaning of the word," says the association.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Army Paint Procurement

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

In view of recent experiences in procurement of paint, the Ordnance Corps has decided to establish a Qualified Products List on Military Specification MIL-E-11237, Enamel, Synthetic, Lustreless.

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Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

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Chief, Paint & Chemical Laboratory.

physiologically valuable metals

Investigation within the last century has revealed the necessity physiologically and nutritionally of relatively large amounts of calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium and iron.

In contrast to the "big five," certain other metals—the so-called "trace" metals, copper, zinc, manganese and cobalt—appear to be necessary for life in very small quantities. The actual metabolic role of zinc and manganese for example is for the most part obscure, and the deficiency symptoms which are produced are neither striking nor spectacular. On the other hand, it is known that copper is concerned with the utilization of iron in the formation of hemoglobin, particularly in infants; and cobalt is an essential part of the Vitamin B_{12} molecule.

Inorganic salts of the metal concerned have most often been employed in the past for the treatment of mineral deficiencies. Normally, the anion of such compounds exerts its own physiological action, thereby occasionally producing undesirable side effects and lowering the patient's tolerance to the compound. In other instances, a limited solubility in water prevents effective administration.

Thus, the use of metallic salts of a compound, the anion of which exerts little or no physiological action in itself, would be of distinct value. Such compounds are available in the metallic salts of gluconic acid. The gluconate anion is pharmacologically inert, readily soluble in water and of distinctly low toxicity. Therefore, a metallic gluconate may be administered orally or parenterally as an effective source of the metal without any complications arising from the presence of the gluconate radical. Pfizer—a pioneer in the production of gluconic acid—is a number one source for metallic gluconate salts.

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Heavy Chemicals

Quicksilver prices were lower last week with demand slow and buyers pursuing a gun-shy attitude regardless of the prolonged downward trend of the market. There was no change in the prices of tin metal or tin salts. Producers of copper chemicals have been given their August allotments but there was no easement in the supply of copper sulphate and future production will be regulated by the amount of metal made available. Public hearings will be held in Washington today or tomorrow on a gray market in nickel. It was stated that hearings will be conducted by a senate small business subcommittee as a result of three weeks of investigation by committee staff workers. Witnesses to be called will include users, manufacturers, brokers, and distributors in New York, Brooklyn and nearby New Jersey cities.

Tungsten, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt, columbian and tantalum were placed under complete allocation, and rigid controls were slapped on use and distribution of boron, calcium, chromium, manganese, silicon, titanium, vandium and zirconium by NPA.

Buying interest in heavy chemicals did not emerge from its usual quiet state last week. Demand from the automobile, glass, soap and textile industries remained slow with the trade looking for some recovery in the Fall months when defense orders are expected to restore a more normal degree of activity to the market. Barring chlorine, sulphuric acid and chemicals processed with these bases, the trend has been toward easement in the overall supply situation. First hand stocks of soda ash, liquid caustic soda and affiliated chemicals have continued to increase, the improvement being pronounced in sodium bicarbonate and sal soda. Caustic potash output has been restored to normal with potassium muriate shipments now on schedule. Deliveries of sodium nitrite are only a week behind, they were a month behind on July 1.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.0 percent for the week ending August 11, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 100.3R in the preceding week and 98.5 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Ammonia Liquor—Production in June was placed at 4,063,467 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. May output was 4,235,470 pounds and in June last year 3,934,880 pounds were produced. During the six months ending June 30, output amounted to 24,679,510 pounds, against 22,923,271 for the corresponding period in 1950. Sales during June totaled 2,885,054 pounds, against 3,470,999 in May and 2,982,244 in June last year. Total sales for the first half of 1951 were 18,155,483 pounds, compared with 15,988,522 for the same time in 1950. Stocks on June 30 were 2,207,730 pounds, against 2,030,307 on May 31 and 1,326,911 pounds at the close of June, 1950.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest has relaxed since the first of the month and it looked as though cracker bakeries had built up inventories to a working level temporarily. There was still a fair inquiry from the manufacturers of sponge rubber. No shortage of stock at present.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Stocks remained exceedingly short with producers allocating material and consuming requirements being partially satisfied. There was no indication of easement from the market's tight position and probably will not be until there is some loosening in supplies of chlorine and carbon bisulphide.

Chlorine—Producers continue to report a tight supply condition and can see no easement in sight over the balance of the year. It is expected that pressure will relax to some extent around October when the urgent demand from municipalities will show a seasonal falling off. Maintenance of heavy production has not been sufficient to level off industrial requirements which are apparently leaning toward expansion.

Copper Sulphate—Weather conditions have kept the demand for potato blight active and extended the agricultural inquiry later than expected. There has been no easement in the supply situation and producers look for a tight market over the last quarter. Short shipments continue to feature the current movement. Industrial demand is heavy, being backed up by usage in many materials essential to the defense program. Export demand remained active and the overall position is strong with production regulated by the availability of the metal.

Nickel Sulphate—Still in definitely short supply with shipments under allocation and platers not approving the quantities being received. Producers look for improvement in market conditions under federal regulation, but to date their expectations have not been realized.

Potash, Caustic—Demand and supply were not far out of balance although the recent delay in deliveries of muriate caused a temporary jam in at least one of the producing plants. Slowing down of demand from the textile and soap industries has permitted improvement in the market's supply position.

Potassium Carbonate—Shipments have continued to meet consuming requirements without much difficulty. The urgency is off demand from glas plants and some increase in first hand inventories is reported.

Potassium Chlorate—Still in tight supply owing mostly to a maintenance of heavy demand from the match factories. Producers look for some easement later in the year but at present they are not in a position to take on additional business.

Potassium Stannate — Buying interest has slowed down and the market has assumed a quiet condition. It was stated that cutback production in the automobile industry, where potassium and sodium stannate are used in plating chromium pistons, has adversely affected demand. The market continued steady in sympathy with tin metal and there was no shortage of available stocks.

Salt Cake—Noticing an application in the Federal Register, Aug. 7 for relief from the long and short haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act on waste salts in transportation from points in Alabama, to Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, we wrote the Commission asking about waste salts. The reply states that waste neutral salts contain approximately 40 percent sodium sulphate and 60 percent water. It is a by-product of rayon plants which use the viscose process and heretofore has been thrown away as waste. It is now used by the sulphate paper industries due to the extreme shortage of salt cake attributable, chiefly to no importation of salt cake produced in Germany. The sodium sulphate content of waste neutral salts is unclaimed by removing the water, which is not in a free state, and is used in lieu of salt cake by the sulphate paper manufacturers. They advise that waste neutral salts are sold, purchased and used on basis of salt cake which contains 95 percent pure sodium sulphate. They also state that the expense of removing the water, the cost of transporting the salts and the inability to recover all of the sodium sulphate content, makes the use of the waste neutral salts more expensive than salt cake, but in order to continue production, they are obliged to resort to its use as a substitute for salt cake.

Soda Ash—Market situation continued to show improvement under a relaxed consuming demand. Shipments against standing contracts are being made promptly and occasional spot sales have been made by first hands. The possibility that the present relaxation may be of temporary existence has checked the desire of producers to commit themselves on additional long time contracts.

Soda, Caustic—Production of liquid is meeting industrial demand without much difficulty as there is no unusual pressure for shipments at the present time. Flaked caustic is definitely short with current demand exceeding the available supply. It was stated that export inquiry was not as active as a month ago.

Sodium Bicarbonate — No shortage of stocks in this chemical. Supply position is easy with industrial requirements being

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
245.2	245.2	245.2	223.4	225.5

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	122.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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- Cream of Tartar
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- Ethylene Trithiocarbonate
- Rochelle Salt
- Silicon Tetrachloride
- Sodium Hydrosulphide
- Sulphur—Insoluble (For rubber compounding and other uses)
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leveled off promptly and producers seeking additional business.

Sodium Nitrite—Supply situation has shown improvement in as much as one of the important producers is now only a week behind in shipments with output restored to full capacity. A short time ago shipments were over a month behind schedule.

Acids

Hydroxyacetic—Stocks were available for prompt shipment with the supply situation described as comfortable. Technical 70 percent was priced at 8.4c. per pound, Philadelphia, in non-return barrels. Tankcars on 100 percent basis were held at 8.5c. per pound, Belle, West Virginia.

Muriatic—Relaxed demand has kept the market in relatively free supply with producers in a position to offer prompt shipments at current prices. Some pickup in demand is expected to develop during the Fall months.

Nitric—Stocks not excessive but fully capable of meeting the current extent of consuming demand. The tight position of tankcars has aggravated the movement in these containers to some extent.

Oxalic—Pressure for shipments has lessened and allowed some of the producers to level off requirements. Others have not attained this position to date and are still behind on deliveries. The supply situation is said to be relatively tight but not as tight as it was in June. It was stated that the textile demand has slowed down materially but there is still a good inquiry from makers or radiator flush who are building up stocks for winter use.

Pyroligneous—Demand about normal from the smoked meat and fish industry. Stocks hold a comfortable position with prompt shipments obtainable at current prices.

Sulphuric—Current production is not meeting industrial requirements in full and in supply quarters it was stated that the market appears to be getting tighter with each successive week. The unfavorable feaure to the situation is that no permanent nearby easement is in sight and probably will not be unless more sulphur is made available.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Production of primary aluminum in the United States during the first half of 1951 reached the highest level since the first half of 1944 and exceeded the level for the first half of 1950 by 18 percent, the Aluminum Association states. During June, 134,906,971 pounds were produced, to bring the quarterly total to 405,750,262 pounds. Added to the first quarter's production of 401,431,462 pounds, this brings the total amount produced during the first half to 807,181,724 pounds. Shipments of aluminum sheet and plate by member companies of the sheet division dropped slightly from the 90,855,584 pounds for May to 87,501,761 pounds in June. This brings the quarterly total to 272,320,993 pounds, or about 11 percent under the first-quarter shipments of 306,771,995 pounds. Compared with the first half of 1950, the 579,092,988 pounds of sheet and plate shipped during the first half of 1951 showed a 9 percent rise.

Aluminum foil shipped by members of the association's foil division showed a slight drop to 7,430,852 pounds during June, from the 8,357,750 pounds shipped in May. This brings the second-quarter foil shipments to 25,051,383 pounds, and for the first half of the year 52,753,638 pounds. Shipments of permanent-mold castings (except pistons) by foundry division members held to about the same level as preceding months. The total for June was 2,363,609 pounds, with a value of $1,392,205, compared with 3,360,648 pounds and $1,986,859 for May. The second quarter totals for permanent-mold castings were 8,976,403 pounds and $5,289,127; and

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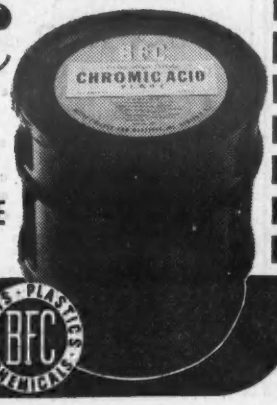

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for the first half of 1951, 19,232,462 pounds and $11,128,220.

Cobalt—Consumption in the United States in May, 1951 at 154,123 pounds was 16 percent greater than in April and was larger than in any other month in 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of cobalt was 851,166 pounds in May. The gain resulted chiefly from greater utilization of cobalt in high-temperature alloys and magnet alloys. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was at virtually the same rate in May as in April but imports were 14 percent less. Sales of cobalt metal were 27 percent lower; sales to industry were only 2 percent less but deliveries to the Government stock pile were 59 percent smaller. Production of cobalt oxide in the United States gained 3 percent over April, imports were unchanged, but sales weer down 12 percent. Production and sales of cobalt salts were 6 and 37 percent, respectively, greater in May than in April. Output of driers gained 5 percent but sales were 4 percent smaller.

Imports of cobalt into the United States were 12 percent greater in May, 1951 than in April. Receipts of metal were 14 percent less but imports of oxide were the same in both months. Imports of white alloy (crude) were 175,790 pounds (cobalt content) in May compared with none in April.

Copper—Stocks of refined copper held by members of the Copper Institute at the end of July were 68,045 tons, an increase of 7,133 over the 60,912 on June 30, the institute reported Deliveries to domestic fabricators dropped to 101,095 from 114,103 in June. Refined production was down to 93,258 tons from 105,127.

Outside the United States, refined stocks were 159,338 tons, an increase of 7,515 over the 151,823 on June 30. Deliveries increased to 82,387 tons from 78,941 in June, and refined production was 104,601 tons, against 94.696 in June.

Lead—A bill suspending the import duties on lead and lead products until March 31, 1953, was passed by voice vote by the House and now goes to the Senate. It carries a provision to enable the president to revoke the suspension of duties whenever the average market price of common lead for any one calendar month goes below 16⅞c. a pound, delivered at New York. Sponsors of the measure said it was drawn to relieve a shortage of lead which began in 1948. Congress suspended import duties through June 30, 1949, they said, and the new relaxation is expected to increase imports into this country.

Nickel—It is expected that nickel will continue in short supply for the duration of the defense effort chiefly because the metal is basic to military equipment, supplying the toughness required for gun barrels and armor plate. Estimates place current United States consumption at approximately 7,200 tons a month, or about 1,600 tons monthly below the average monthly consumption in World War II. While an estimated increase of 2,000 tons a month in nickel supply will be available early next year, it is pointed out, there will still be insufficient margin over defense use to permit the release of more nickel for non-essential manufacturing uses.

Quicksilver—No improvement in buying interest could be noted last week. The market appeared to lack stability and at the close of the week, prices were lower at $198 to $200 per flask and not firm at these figures.

San Francisco.—No increased buying interest was apparent on the market here with business activity on the quiet side. Stocks continue limited with metal quoted $203-$205 per flask.

Tin—According to press advices, the government of the Federation of Malaya has dropped its efforts to set up a stabilization fund for the tin industry because of the sharp decline in tin prices. The official statement said the tin industry's income had been substantially reduced since the fund was first proposed two months ago. The statement added that although the tin price had fallen sharply there had been no reduction in mine operating costs and marginal producers, mostly Chinese, faced the threat of being unable to continue operations.

Zinc—Export quotas for brass, bronze ingots and zinc have been announced by the Commerce Department's Office of International Trade. A quota of 3100 short tons was set for the third quarter for zinc scrap, zinc rolled in sheets, plate and strips; zinc in other forms, including zinc dust.

Naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., is selling about 20,000 pounds of contaminated zinc. Catalog B-11. Bids August 28.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood established a new low price for the year last week with sales reported at the lowest level since July, 1950. Stockfeed demand was slow and the other packing-house byproducts uncovered relatively little activity. Tankage continued about steady and so did bone meal. There was scarcely any interest in hoof meal. Occasional sales of castor pomace were reported on the ton basis early in the week but there were no stocks available in the open market at the close. Fish meal moved rather slowly at the former price level.

Superphosphate was quiet and firm with producers not inclined to offer additional quantities at present and expecting a tighter supply situation when the smaller mixers start to take on stocks in the Fall. The sulphuric acid supply problem is still unsolved and remains a matter of serious concern to superphosphate producers and also to the makers of synthetic ammonia sulphate. The latter are also finding the going tough in ammonia. Delay in potash shipments occasioned by recent floods has been removed. While some of the potash plants are operating at capacity, seasonal repair work at others has kept output down. Demand has relaxed for sodium nitrate and sales have followed routine lines. Ammonium nitrate remained firm and tight under a strong inquiry which is exceeding current production.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of coke-oven sulphate in June amounted to 149,954,501 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. May output was 155,402,805 and in June last year 146,832,538 pounds were produced. Production for the first half of 1951 totaled 885,378,821 pounds, against 792,466,227 for the same period in 1950. Sales in June were 134,410,844 pounds, compared with 147,509,960 in the preceding month and 142,596,427 pounds in June, 1950. Total sales for the first six months of 1951 were 933,250,882 pounds, against 809,712,108 for the corresponding months in 1950. Stocks on June 30 amounted to 62,212,919 pounds, compared with 47,079,324 on May 31 and 112,722,357 pounds on June 30, 1950. No easement in the present supply situation which is definitely tight.

Bone Meal—Less activity in the local and western markets last week. Prices were described as steady with occasional sales of raw at $65 and of steamed at $67.50 per ton.

Castor Pomace—Firm at $37.25 per ton works. Activity was confined to the early part of the week. There were no offerings at the close.

Dried Blood—New low prices for the year were recorded and the lowest level was established since July, 1950. Trading was limited with sales reported at $6.75 per unit of ammonia in New York and $7 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—June production of fish meal and scrap was placed at 31,071 tons, compared with 29,760 for the same month in 1950, according to the Department of the Interior. The total for six months ending with June was 65,984 tons, against 59,745 for the same time in 1950. Menhaden meal and scrap output in June was 19,535 tons, against 21,053 tons in June, 1950. Six months' production ending June 30 was 30,177 tons, compared with 29,171 tons for the corresponding period in 1950. Trading last week was quiet with sellers naming former prices.

Sodium Nitrate—Activity has slowed down with sales of routine seasonal dimensions. There was no change in price.

Tankage—Trading was not on an extensive scale. A few lots were purchased here at $6.75 per unit of ammonia and at $7 in Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market position firm with production of high grade heavily under contract here and abroad. Domestic demand for shipments is seasonally steady with the outlook from acidulators uncertain owing to stringency in sulphuric acid. It was stated that low grade is available but not in free supply at present.

Superphosphate—Supply situation tight and expected to get tighter with the development of Fall demand. Domestic production during the month of June totaled 739,245 short tons for normal, 53,622 tons for concentrated, and 2,160 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. Although these quantities are less than those for May, they represent except for wet-base goods an increase over June, 1950, figures of 2 percent for normal and 13 percent for concentrated.

June shipments of all three grades of superphosphate were less than for May, 1951, but they exceeded the quantities for the corresponding period of last year. During the month, stocks on hand increased 24 percent for normal grade to 926,685 tons, and 28 percent for wet-base goods to 5,279 tons, but declined 6 percent for concentrated to 63,059 tons. However, the quantities held on June 30, 1951, for all grades of superphosphate were less than the amounts held on June 30, 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
92.4	92.4	92.4	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Shipments are now being made on time after temporary delays occasioned by rerouting boxcars. Capacity production was reported at some plants while output is down a bit at others while seasonal repair work is being completed. So far, transportation facilities have been ample to handle the movement from works while demand has continued active enough to hold the supply position tight.

Pesticides

Demand for BHC and DDT along with several other synthetics is winding up in Texas and other parts of the South. There is still quite an extensive inquiry for the emulsions. It was stated the intense heat in Texas has put a curb on any increase of boll-weevil infestation. Export demand is expected to pick up most of the slack at the end of the season but a clearer idea of inventories will be available by the close of the month.

Extension of the regulated area for control of Japanese beetles to include all or parts of 3 counties in New York, 45 counties in North Carolina, 7 counties in Ohio, and 1 each in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, effective August 14, was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Sulphur

Market holds the same tight position that has characterized the supply situation for several months and at present shows no signs of easement. Shipments to regular contract consumers accounted for the current movement.

Four deposits of sulphur have been discovered in Eritrea, all near each other. The ore available at the surface is said to total more than 100,000 metric tons.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Market activity continued on the quiet side again the past week following the present seasonal pattern. Shipments of Canadian inorganic materials have been regular with supplies just adequate to meet present demand. A new price structure on Canadian material is expected to be announced coincident with the freight rate increase effective August 28. A substantial tonnage of new crop Monterey sardine meal has traded at $2.20 per unit of protein whereas nearby meal is extremely tight and moving at ceiling. Offerings of mixed tuna-mackerel meal have been scarce as lighter supplies are reported.

Ruling prices were:— Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $76.95 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$70.80 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.30 per ton for 11 48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6-$6.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$78-$80 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over; $82 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $82 per ton foreign, 1 65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$143 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles October 1 forward; $146.90 per ton nearby. $135 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $147 per ton nominal for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle or Vancouver.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona.

Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Sulphur, Manganese Sought In Minn. by Mines Bureau

Development of practical methods to recover manganese in addition to sulphur and iron from Minnesota's reserves of low-grade manganese-bearing iron ore and iron sulphide deposits are among major metallurgical research problems now being tackled under an expanded defense program by Bureau of Mines metallurgists in Minneapolis, Minn., it has been announced by Paul Zinner, region V regional director.

Research to recover sulphur and iron from iron sulphide deposits began after bureau mining engineers drilled on deposits about twelve miles southeast of Aitkin, Minn., last year, and found enough tonnages to warrant a laboratory program.

The Bureau of Mines recently estimated that Minnesota's Cuyuna Iron Range has about 500,000,000 tons of low-grade formation material containing from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000 tons of manganese. Ranging from 2 to 10 percent in manganese, the ore has no practical value in its present state. The deposits are considered among the largest low-grade manganese reserves in the United States.

Insecticides Standards Set by WHO Committee

The World Health Organization expert committee on insecticides at its recent meeting in Savannah, Ga., drew up a number of insecticide specifications to aid in control campaigns being waged throughout the world, according to J. W. Wright, committee secretary.

The committee laid down specifications for a stirrup pump-type insecticide sprayer. Specifications were also drawn up for two kinds of hand dusting apparatus, a hand-carried, hand activated plunger type and a rotary hand duster. The committee made specifications for chemically-resistant cotton-reinforced rubber hose, and for cut-off valves and clamp-type hose connections.

A specification chart for spraying apparatus was approved, and recommended for the use of WHO in its promotion of insect-control campaigns. The chart gives an evaluation of commercially available equipment based on WHO specifications for each item. Finally, the committee established a standard nomenclature and definition for spraying and dusting apparatus.

Rietz Company Moves To Santa Rosa, Calif.

Rietz Manufacturing Company has announced removal of the company's main office and plant to 150 Todd road, Santa Rosa, Calif., where new buildings are being completed for the firm. Carl A. Rietz, president of the company, said that his firm would continue to manufacture equipment for the food and chemical processing industries, as well as the feed machinery formerly manufactured by Jos. Wagner Company at San Francisco, Calif.

The company also announced that P. H. Mulcahy would continue as vice-president and general manager, and Robert T. Wolf as secretary-treasurer of the company in the new location.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Names Bruns Treasurer

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., has named Harry G. Bruns treasurer, effective September 1, according to Edwin H. Arnold, president of the American affiliate of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain. Mr. Arnold held the treasurership of the firm prior to the appointment of Mr. Bruns. The new Arnold, Hoffman treasurer was previously trust officer for six years of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence.

Fla. Phosphate to TVA

President Truman has ordered the transfer of phosphate rights on nearly 600 acres of Florida land held by the federal government under the mineral-leasing laws to the Tennessee Valley Authority for use in connection with its fertilizer and development program.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluol and xylol last week held pretty much to their previously established position of heavy demand and tight supply, it was reported. Higher boilers showed no inclination to move from their former position of strong customer inquiry and pinched supply. Intermediate aromatic solvents held firm in a strong market.

Aliphatics continued in a demand position that was considered satisfcatory by the trade, although it was said to be somewhat less than it had been at the peaks of a few months ago. The supply held at strong enough levels to accommodate the market. LPG's were reported at good levels of demand for this time of year and the trade was expecting increases next month and in October as a result of the anticipated cooler weather. There was enough of the material available to make supply no problem.

Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were about where they had been as far as supply and demand were concerned. Both were moving in a volume that was still regarded as good while the supply continued strong enough to handle it. Petrolatum and white mineral oils maintained their former position of satisfactory demand and an ample supply. It was thought that the inquiry would pick up soon since inventories were thought to be none too high.

Solvents and Diluents

The market for toluol and xylol showed no particular change during the past week. Demand for both items held at a good level and the supply continued to show the tightness that had been apparent for some time past. The higher boilers market continued as it had been ror several months with the supply tight and the demand at high levels. Intermediate aromatic solvents were not inclined to any appreciable changes during the past week. The supply continued in a tight position while the demand was as strong as it had been for some time.

Cleaners' Naphtha—A continuation of former conditions in the market for this product was apparent during the past week. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the requirements of consumers, although it was not on the long side. The demand, while still good, was not at the peak levels of a few months ago.

Lacquer Diluent—The market conditions last week were without any great change from the previous period and there was no considerable revision looked for at this time. The demand was good, although not quite what it had been, while the supply held at a high enough level to take care of the current consumer inquiry.

Mineral Spirits—Although the demand was not at the highest levels during the past week it was at a good point. The supply was not overabundant, but it was sufficiently strong to take care of the present requirements. All in all, conditions were about what they had been for the past several weeks.

Rubber Solvent—No true change was apparent in the market for this solvent last week, and there were no indications that there would be any considerable variations in the immediate future. The supply was not plentiful, although there was enough of it available to accommodate the market. The demand held at what were called good, although not precisely heavy, levels.

Stoddard Solvent—Consumer inquiry last week held at the good levels of the past few weeks, although it was not up to the levels of a few months ago. The supply was not considered long but it was ample for the current requirements of industry.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Consumers could obtain enough of this material to accommodate their needs last week, although it was not in an abundant position. The demand continued to be observed at good levels, without being as strong as it had been at the peak a few months ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The demand continued to hold at good levels for this time of the year, as it had been doing through the past summer months. The trade expected increases next month and in October as the weather became cooler. Supply was strong enough to handle the current demand. Conditions in the flood areas were reported to be back to normal.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market did not change a great deal last week and there were no indications that there were any considerable revisions in sight. The demand was holding at what were called good levels, with no further easings, while the supply continued strong enough to accommodate the consumers.

Paraffin—The supply held up to a strong enough point last week to make the filling of orders no particular problem, while the demand was at the good levels of the recent past.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Office of Price Stabilization last week set a ceiling price of $2.65 per barrel at the receiving tank for crude oil produced in the east Texas oil field. The action is Supplementry Regulation 1 to Section 8 of Ceiling Price Regulation 32. It became effective August 13. The action applies the ceiling to about 96 percent of the production in the east Texas field, which includes Upshur, Gregg, Rusk, Smith, and Cherokee counties. The remaining 4 percent is sold under contracts in effect before January 25.

The Bureau of Mines reported that world production of crude petroleum during 1950 totaled 3,796,000,000 barrels. This was an increase of 11½ percent over the 1949 output. The production rate was 10,400,000 barrels daily. The largest increases were reported to be in the United States with an output gain of 129,900,000 barrels. The figure for the Middle East was the same. Venezuela showed a production increase of 54,500,000 barrels over 1949.

Crude oil production in Saudia Arabia during July amounted to 25,423,400 barrels, or an average of 820,110 barrels per calendar day. Crude processed at a refinery at Ras Tanura amounted to 5,082,480 barrels, or an average of 163,951 barrels per calendar day.

Petrolatum—The overall demand for this material continued at a good level during the past week. The trade expected that inquiries would pick up soon since inventories were thought to have been worked fairly low. Supply was at a high enough level to take care of the market satisfactorily.

White Mineral Oils—Supply continued in a strong enough position to handle the requirements of the market last week. The demand was at good levels, on the whole, and it was thought that the coming month might see a pickup in the demand, since inventories at the present time were thought to be at a fairly low point.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market continued without change the past week as stocks are reportedly adequate to meet present demand. Lacquer diluent quotations remain spread between 16.7c. and 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

The LPG market witnessed little change the past week as demand for butane continues at a good level with stocks remaining on the limited side. Propane posted 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; butane quoted 4.8c. per gallon, same basis.

All grades of high melting point paraffin waxes are said to be in better supply position than in previous periods with demand continuing steady.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 4 totaled 251,663,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the revised total of 251,203,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 460,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 428,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 32,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

International to Construct Oil Refinery Near Duluth, Minn.

Plans for construction of a $7,000,000 oil refinery near Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., were announced August 14 by International Refineries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., which will own and operate the facilities. H. M. Baskerville, president of the corporation, said that the refinery, to be located in Carlton County, Minn., will have a capacity of 11,500 barrels a day. It will adjoin the Interprovincial Pipe Line which runs from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, to Superior, Wis. The construction has been approved by the Petroleum Administration for Defense and a certificate of necessity issued by the Defense Production Administration.

The refinery is expected to be completed and in operation by October of next year, Mr. Baskerville stated. Products of the refinery will be premium and regular motor gasoline, distillate fuels, range oil, diesel fuel and fuel oil. The entire output of the refinery has been sold to Western Oil & Fuel Company, Minneapolis, of which Mr. Baskerville is also president. The company is one of the largest independent distributor-marketers of petroleum products in the northwest and has serviced the area for many years. In the event of a national emergency, the refinery can produce all-purpose military gasoline and jet fuel.

International Refineries has entered into a contract with Imperial Oil, Ltd., an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (N. J.), for the required crude oil supply to operate the refinery. The crude oil will be transported a distance of 1,150 miles from Alberta, Canada, to the refinery by Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, Ltd., and its subsidiary, Lakehead Pipe Line Company.

Australian Oil Shale Industry Described by Bureau of Mines

How Australia has been producing motor gasoline and allied products on a commercial scale from native oil shale is described in a new Bureau of Mines report. Two bureau technologists visited the plant and mine of the National Oil Proprietary, Ltd., at Glen Davis, New South Wales, in September, 1947, in connection with the oil shale phase of the bureau's synthetic liquid fuels program. The report is based upon their observations supplemented by laboratory tests of Australian oil shale and shale oil.

The mine, the retorting plant, and the refining equipment are described in detail. Photographs, diagrams, and tables supplement the text, which includes considerable historical material dealing with the development of Australian oil-shale reserves. A free copy of Report of Investigations 4796, "Oil-Shale Operations in New South Wales, Australia," can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

API Division of Refining '52 Midyear Meeting in Cal.

The American Petroleum Institute's division of refining will hold its seventeenth midyear meeting May 12 to 15, 1952, at the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, Calif. This will be the first midyear meeting of the division to be held on the Pacific Coast.

Besides a full schedule of committee meetings, a technical program is being planned by the program committee under the chairmanship of W. M. Holiday, directof of Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, New York. Technical sessions are tentatively planned on a number of basic refinery subjects, including corrosion and corrosion prevention, electrical equipment, analytical research, waste disposal, training personnel, automotive fuels and lubricants and new refining processes.

Trade Briefs

Daniel J. Manning, jr., has been named sales promotion manager of Swann-Finch Oil Corporation.

Gulf Refining Company has obtained a city building permit for $63,000 worth of improvements at its marine docks in Toledo, Ohio.

Petroleum Administration for Defense is establishing a special office in Kansas City, Mo., to aid oil and gas operators affected by the recent flood.

South Penn Oil Company and Healey Petroleum Corporation have purchased all the outstanding stock of the Phoenix Oil Company of Bradford, Pa.

Shell Oil Company, New York, has issued identification cards for its more than 600 employees now on active duty with the armed forces to introduce them to Shell offices throughout the world.

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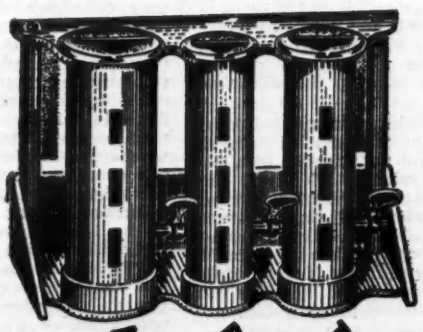

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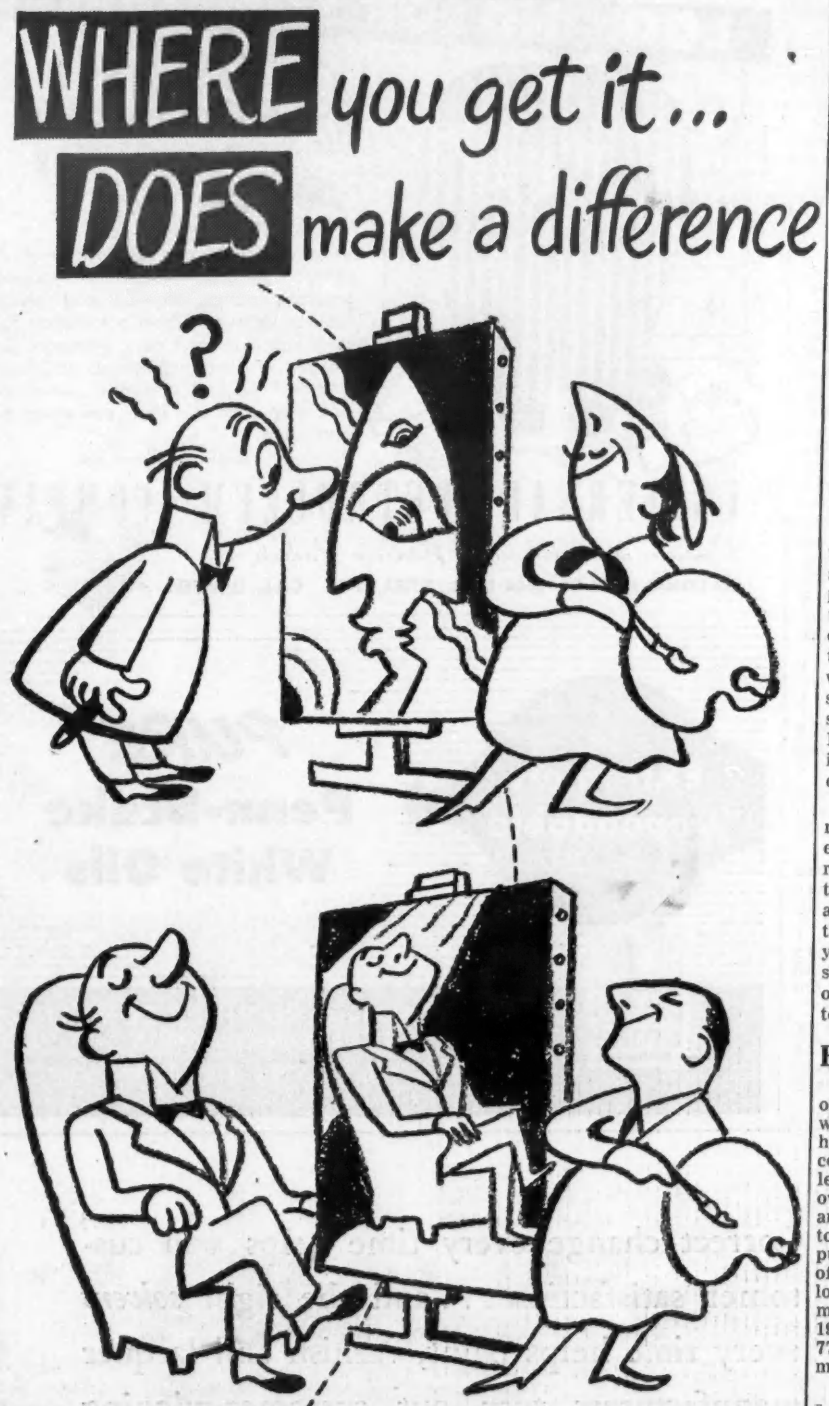

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Coaltar Chemicals

Aside from price advances effective August 1 made by a producer whose low ceilings were permitted to advance under OPS, amounting to ½ cent per pound on orthodichlorobenzene, 1¾ cents on Cyclohexanol, and 1½ cents on methylcyclohexanol, there were no further price movements in this market. Manufacturers were currently sitting tight, awaiting clarification of the Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act, to get straightened out on an administrative basis in OPS.

It was said to be reasonable to assume that a few distress items would then seek price relief through OPS on an individual basis, but it was felt that their number would not be many in any given quarter. Business was still experiencing its relaxation of demand characteristic of the market in the last few weeks, but in coaltar chemicals this trend was relatively milder than in other sections of the chemical industry.

The major supply problem with respect to availability for the balance of the year, seemed to be naphthalene. Most phthalic producers were getting enough currently to keep their plants operating at full capacity, but just how long this could continue was a matter for conjecture. Meanwhile, phthalic consumers were accepting shipments on a full quota basis despite the slow up in alkyd resins and plasticizers. It was felt that this was being done for inventory purposes against expected fall demand.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate for the week ended August 18 as 101.5 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,029,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,021,000 tons the previous week, and 1,930,600 tons one year ago. This was the twenty-fourth consecutive week that the steel industry has operated at a rate in excess of 2,000,000 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—The sustained large volume operations of the steel industry at levels which for twenty-four consecutive weeks have been in excess of 2,000,000 tons, kept cokeoven production of benzol at a high level. Total output of all grades by cokeoven operators during June of this year amounted to 14,825,769 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. In May the output was 15,350,035 gallons. During June of 1950 production stood at 13,123,160 gallons. This brought the total first six months production of cokeoven benzol in 1951 to 89,922,960 gallons, as against 77,394,658 gallons during the first six months of 1950.

Reports in certain quarters indicated a decline in current consumption rates in some industries, but no evidence of a decline in certain others. This left the overall market position one of continued scarcity, but characterized by less pressure for deliveries on suppliers. There was no doubt in anybody's mind that the present softening trend would not develop into anything more than a trend, and this was expected to be reversed by early fall.

Of the total June, 1951, production, some 10,319,432 gallons was of the 2 degree industrial pure grade. Sales of this grade during the month amounted to 8,347,832 gallons, leaving stocks at the end of the month of 2,815,471 gallons. Total benzol stocks at the end of the month, so far as cokeoven material was concerned, amounted to 4,404,213 gallons.

Coaltar—Cokeoven operators produced 65,732,279 gallons of crude tar in June, an amount off 3.8 percent from the 68,322,665 gallons turned out in May. In June of last year 64,897,959 gallons were produced.

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended August 18 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	989,250
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,149,477
Benzol	gals.	3,333,639
Coaltar	gals.	15,177,545
Creosote oil	gals.	609,812
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,073,361
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,392
Toluol	gals.	630,139
Xylol	gals.	162,616

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	119.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For the first six months of 1951 total output amounted to 393,071,185 gallons, as against 352,222,940 gallons produced during the first six months of 1950.

Creosote—All producers reported their supply position on creosote as abundant with most of them having a larger volume in stock than they normally like to carry. There was little or no evidence of any likely improvement in this situation in the months immediately ahead. Cokeoven output, which represents the small side of domestic production, amounted in June to 2,664,224 gallons, down 12.0 percent from the May output of 3,027,014 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. June, 1950, production by cokeoven operators stood at 2,499,356 gallons. This brought the cokeoven creosote output for the first six months of 1951 to 15,812,972 gallons, as compared with 14,088,766 gallons for the corresponding six months of last year.

Cresols—Nothing new developed during the week in this critically tight market, other than the previously reported relaxation of pressure on producers for faster delivery than could be reasonably expected. The easement of demand pressure was not sufficient, however, for any reflection in betterment of supplies from an availability standpoint.

Cresylic Acid — Domestic material moved steadily into consuming channels as fast as it could be produced, but generally under less pressure for delivery. Imported acid was in a definite slump, with very little trading being done at any price, and buyers turning a deaf ear to price concessions. While there were rumors of distressed lots being occasionally offered at sacrifice prices, the current pattern of quotations seemed reasonably to range from $1.40 to $1.50 per gallon. There were plenty of importers who at the moment would like to get out of their acid inventory, just about what they paid for it.

Naphthalene—Market trends in this item, from a supply point of view, seemed to be growing progressively worse, in the face of which there was no letup in phthalic anhydride demand. As yet, most phthalic anhydride plants were still able to get enough naphthalene to operate at virtually capacity level, but whether this could be kept up to the year-end was doubtful. Despite the decline in alkyd resin demand, producers of resins and plasticizers continued to take out their full quotas of phthalic.

Production of naphthalene by cokeoven operators in June of this year was reported by the Bureau of Mines as totalling 10,861,398 pounds for all grades, as against 10,822,864 pounds in May. June of 1950 saw a cokeoven output of 9,064,590 pounds. This brought the total cokeoven production of crude naphthalenes during the first six months of 1951 to 62,723,635 pounds, as compared with 48,365,630 pounds during the corresponding period of 1950.

Imported naphthalene offerings from abroad were being made at prices ridiculously high, ranging up to 20 cents per pound, in some cases. Unfortunately, some buyers were willing to pay prices up around 15 to 18 cents for naphthalene of any grade, and some were buying refined naphthalene, in the hope of swapping it for phthalic either for the purpose of using it in their own phthalate products, or of moving it in the phthalic black market which was up around 58 to 60 cents per pound. All this did nothing to help the American industry, in fact harmed it, and served to enrich foreign speculators, according to most observers.

Phenol—Whether or not there would be a price rise in phenol, once the Capehart amendment gets straightened out in the operations of OPS, was a matter of conjecture. From a cost standpoint it was felt that a potential upward adjustment of a fractional cent was in order, but whether or not most companies would bother to go after it on an individual basis was uncertain.

A significant let-up in demand from plastics and adhesive manufacturers was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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noted during late July and early August, but this was not, in the aggregate, sufficient to notably ease the phenol supply picture. A reversal of the easier trend was expected to develop by fall.

Pyridin — Information released by the Bureau of Mines indicated that the June, 1951 output of crude bases amounted to 43,848 gallons as compared with 44,538 gallons in May and 34,036 gallons in June of last year. During the first six months of this year the output was very notably higher than during the first half of last year, the total figures being 239,419 gallons against 183,036 gallons. By the year-end this difference between 1951 and 1950 was expected to be still wider because of increased efforts at crude base recovery.

With respect to refined 2 degree pyridin, June production dropped to 119,177 pounds, off 25.3 percent from the May output of 159,617 pounds, and under June one year ago when 129,977 pounds were produced. Over the first six months of the year, however, there were produced some 709,818 pounds of refined pyridin, as compared with 588,420 pounds turned out during the first half of 1950. The potential demand for refined pyridin was far in excess of the available supply because of its expanded end-use pattern in pharmaceutical manufacture and in waterproofings.

Solvent Naphtha — The heavy demand for refined light solvent naphtha this year against short supplies, was more acute than it was a year ago. This was true not only because of stepped up demand for aromatic solvents in general, but also because there was only about 53 percent as much refined light solvent produced during the first six months as there was during the first half of last year, so far as coke oven operators were concerned. Actual figures for the first six months periods of this year and last, stood at 75,398 gallons and 143,586 gallons respectively. June production amounted to 11,701 gallons this year against May at 8,266 gallons and June of last year at 21,028 gallons.

Crude heavy solvent, however, was in a better position with six months production during the first half of this year amounting to 2,745,883 gallons, as against 2,392,785 gallons for the first half of last year. June, 1951 production, according to the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 505,736 gallons, up 1.6 percent over the May figure of 497,738 gallons.

Toluol—July and August saw a notable easing in the coaltar toluol market, supplies having become in balance with demand, and producers occasionally having to exert some sales effort to move two or three accumulated tankcars. This was in large part a reflection of lower business volume in industrial finishing operations as a result of cutbacks in metal fabrication induced by government restrictions in steel and other metal allocations. The softer toluol market position, however, was regarded as likely to be short lived with a sharp upturn predicted in most quarters for the fall months.

The Bureau of Mines reported the output of cokeoven operators for June as amounting to a total of 2,944,445 gallons, as against 3,018,633 gallons in May, and 2,664,352 gallons in June of last year. Cokeoven production during the first half of this year was running ahead of last year, amounting to 17,103,237 gallons, as against 14,475,200 gallons during the first six months of 1950.

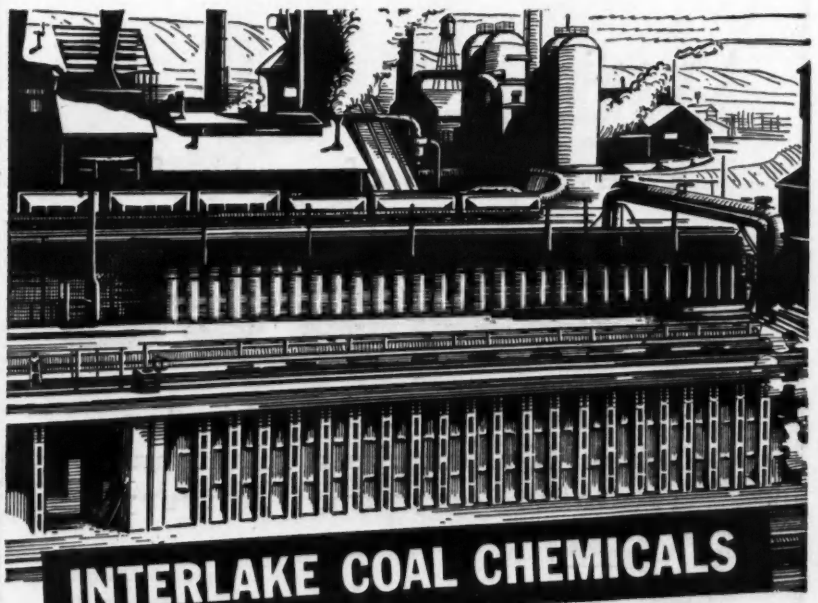
Xylol—The coaltar xylol market has been tight all year, from which the current week saw no significant improvement, and none was expected to develop between now and the year-end. This was characteristic of the overall market, the only exception to which was the special grade used in dyestuff manufacture which has suffered a setback in recent weeks by reason of the textile slump which adversely affected the dye market.

Total output of all grades by cokeoven operators in June was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 771,150 gallons, as against May at 781,031 gallons and June of last year at 656,229 gallons. The six months total for the first half of this year on cokeoven production stood at 4,518,400 gallons compared with last year's first half at 3,768,481 gallons.

Intermediates

Cyclohexanol — Effective August 1 prices were advanced on this item 1¾c. per pound. This brought tankcars on an f.o.b. works basis to 35¾c. per pound, drum carlots to 37¼c., and less than carlot drum quantities to 37¾c. per pound, on the technical grade.

Methylcyclohexanol — As of August 1 prices were advanced 1½c. per pound over



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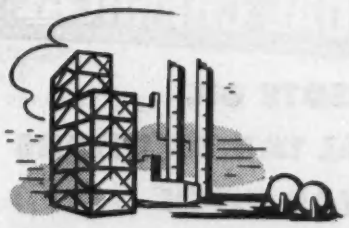

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former schedules. This brought the tankcar price on an f.o.b. works basis to 32½c. per pound. On the same basis drum carlots were quoted at 34c. and less than carlot drum quantities at 34½c.

Monochlorobenzene — This item was about as hard to get last week as it was a month ago, the very slightly easier position of benzol not being much help, in view of the continued critical scarcity of chlorine. Monochlorobenzene was used as a chemical intermediate in so many different chemicals that any easing in one direction was readily taken up in another, leaving the product critically short. Prices maintained the same position which they assumed prior to the January price freeze. However, in view of the higher costs, it was reasonably expected in certain quarters that relief would soon be sought, once the administration of the Capehart amendment is straightened out through OPS.

Orthodichlorobenzene—After August 1 there was no more 9¾c. orthodichlorobenzene available. Some producers who had a 9¾c. ceiling price had stopped making the item, others were using all their own output, and the last seller to quote 9¾c. got his ceiling price lifted by OPS to 10¼c. in tankcars, and this became effective August 1. Some producers had still higher ceiling prices. Consequently, the current tankcar quotations on orthodichlorobenzene, ordinary grade, ranged from 10¼c. to 11¾c. per pound. The usual drum differentials prevailed. There were special grades of the item which moved at levels as high as 12¾c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Most phthalic anhydride plants were still able to get enough naphthalene or orthoxylene to operate on a full capacity basis, but how much longer they would be able to do so was uncertain in view of the rapid decline in imports. Meanwhile, there was no letup in phthalic demand despite the current slump in the alkyd resin market and the easing off of plasticizers. The latter market conditions were viewed as temporary, however, and producers of resins and plasticizers were apparently taking out their full quotas in anticipation of a more stringent supply position likely to develop nearer the year-end.

Trade Briefs

Office of Price Stabilization has appointed Ralph R. Temple as executive officer in the office of the chief counsel.

Liquid Carbonic Corporation has appointed John P. Wright factory manager of its durable goods division.

Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation has opened enlarged offices in the Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Richard F. Warren has been named a senior market research analyst of the market research section of American Cyanamid's new product development department.

Army to Buy All Medical Supplies for Civil Defense

Under a cooperative arrangement announced August 14 by the General Services Administration, the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency of the Department of Defense has been designated to make all purchases of medical equipment and supplies for the Federal Civil Defense Agency.

The move is designed to create more economy and efficiency in the highly technical field of medical procurement by eliminating competition between two of the country's largest users—the armed forces and FCDA—for available supplies. GSA said initial purchases under the new arrangement will amount to $40,000,000 with $20,000,000 furnished by the federal government and the other half by individual states.

Hamm to Rejoin Monsanto

Dr. Philip C. Hamm will become a member of Monsanto Chemical Company's agricultural chemicals section of the organic chemicals division development department in St. Louis, it has been announced by the company. Dr. Hamm was employed by Monsanto's western division in 1944 and was head of the wood technology department in 1949 when he joined the Midwest Research Institute at Kansas City.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quietness prevailed in the textile and leather chemicals market last week. Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs, and showed little interest in later requirements. Prices were unchanged and generally steady for most materials.

In the chemical group bichromates continued tight and in steady consuming demand for both domestic and export delivery. Sodium hydrosulphite also was in active request and in limited supply.

Demand for sizing materials was light and spotty, reflecting the normal dull summer season. Consumers absorbed moderate quantities against standing orders, but displayed practically no interest in forward needs. Corn dextrin and starch were quotably unchanged and steady. Potato starch was inactive, but firm at producing centers. Tapioca flour continued quiet on spot and for shipment.

In tanning materials, quebracho extract continued the center of buying interest. Trading, however, was limited to small lots owing to the scarcity of offers for shipment from the Argentine. Other materials were quiet and featureless.

Cattlehide leather production was off in June, totaling 1,881,000 hides, compared with 1,956,000 in May, according to Tanners Council. Calf and whole kips also were lower at 574,000 skins in June against 619,000 the previous month; goat and kid skins, 2,614,000 compared with 2,917,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,478,000 against 1,835,000.

Activity in wool industry in May was slightly less than April, but above May, 1950, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Consumption of carpet class wool dropped to a low of 1,800,000 pounds, scoured basis, per week, 27 percent below April and 56 percent less than May last year. The bureau stated that sharp decline was due mainly to a tremendous increase in the use of rayon for production of carpet and rug yarns.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
316.2	316.2	316.7	225.1	253.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Market was inactive as is usual at this season. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Bichromates—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Steady consuming demand absorbed the output against former contracts. Supply remained tight. Export inquiry was fairly active, but business was light owing to scarcity of offers by producers. Prices were unchanged and strong.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — This market was firm and unchanged. Demand was active for domestic and export delivery. Stocks were available in small quantities and maintained at current prices.

Sulphonated Oils — Trading was slow and quotations were more or less nominal. Small lots were quotably unchanged, while carlots could have shaded quotations.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market was firm due to the scarcity of raw materials, as a result of reduced cattle slaughter. Demand was keen, exceeding production. Prices were unchanged and maintained for both albumin and dried soluble blood.

Corn Dextrin — Business was reported slow, confined to light deliveries for actual needs against former orders. Prices were unchanged and well held for all grades.

Corn Starch—Consumers took moderate quantities against previous contracts, but showed little interest in forward requirements. Quotations were without change and steady. August estimate of the corn crop declined to 3,206,992,000 bushels from the July forecast of 3,295,143,000 bushels. Final 1950 harvest amounted to 3,121,009,000 bushels. Corn yield was reported reduced by dry, hot weather in the South and by floods in the midwest. Visible corn supply dropped 2,951,000 bushels to 29,650,000 bushels for the week ended August 10, compared with 38,161,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—While trading was light and spotty, limited to small lots for actual needs, the market remained steady with firmness of eggs. Edible flake was unchanged at $1.97 to $1.99 per pound and powder, $2.01 to $2.03 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was in light supply, with some sales reported at $1.08 per pound.

Egg Yolk—Business was reported slow as is usual at this season. Prices were without change and firm. Sales of small lots took place at $1.31 to $1.34 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—While business was inactive, the market remained on a steady basis. Limited stocks held by grinders in Maine were maintained at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, according to seller. Idaho producers were holding at 5½c., carlots, mills. Supplies on the spot moved in small quantities for immediate needs. Prices ranged from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Buying interest lacked snap. Stocks on the spot were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, according to quantity. Inquiry for shipments continued inactive.

Tapioca Flour—This market was unsettled by quiet demand and liberal offers for shipment of new crop from Brazil. Interest in forward delivery was quiet, with consumers restricting demand to moderate quantities on spot for immediate needs. Prices were without change. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7c. to 7½c., and low, 6¼c. to 6¾c., exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

Leather trading continued slow due to the lack of the usual summer business. Inquiry for sole leather continued light, with limited sales reported at lower prices. Side leather continued inactive and remained weak. Recent sales took place at declines of several cents per pound. Kips also were quiet, with offerings available at about 15 cents below ceilings. Hides were easier, and limited trading in small packer hides were reported at concessions, while big packer hides were unsettled.

Tanners have been advised of cuts up to 30 percent in their quotas of sulphuric acid due to current shortage in acid stocks. NPA has been advised by Tanners Council if this reduction is allowed to stand, leather production would be reduced sharply, with serious consequences for military and civilian requirements.

Chestnut Extract—Increased cost of production created a stronger tone. Prices were raised fractionally for liquid and powder. Liquid, 25 percent tannin was increased to 4½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.43c. per pound, barrels, less carlots. Powder 60 percent tannin was advanced to 10.92c. per pound, bags carlots, works, and 11.65c. per pound, less carlots.

Cutch—Buying interest was fairly active for forward requirements. August forward shipments were maintained at 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported practically at a standstill owing to scarcity of offers for shipment from the Argentine. Consuming inquiry was good for prompt shipment as inventories in some quarters were reported low. Market remained strong and unchanged. Ordinary solid was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, and clarified 11c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Valonia——Recent reduced prices for shipment has not improved consuming interest. Offerings were quite liberal for prompt and forward shipment. Cups were available, $65 per ton, and beards, $78 to $79 per ton, exdock. Extract also was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Wattle—Scarcity of offers for shipment continued to curtail business. Tanners displayed good inquiry for prompt shipment. Market was firm, but quotations were nominal. Fair average bark was quoted at $93 to $101 per ton, and merchandise, $94 to $96 per ton exdock. Extract was held at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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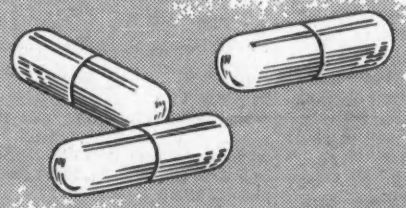

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The drugs and fine chemicals market was characterized by its singular lack of activity this week. Only one price change was noted, that of cocoa butter. This commodity, reflecting the fluctuations in the bean market, was reduced two cent per pound, in a reversal of the price trend of recent weeks.

Elsewhere in the market, it appeared that the esters, alcohols and ketones were generally in good supply, with a few exceptions. Acetone, called for actively, was still reported to be short. The demands of the rayon industry coupled with the myriad requirements of consumers in the explosives, lacquer, plastics and other industries combined to create a demand as yet in excess of supply. Formaldehyde has ceased to be tight although this was said to be temporary, and already, in some quarters, a tightening supply was again becoming evident.

Castor beans continued scarce as a result of both buyers and sellers staying out of the market. It was generally conceded that buyers were waiting out a drop in the price of beans which they considered to be currently excessive.

Chemical, such as thymol, which is dependent upon coal tar chemicals in its manufacture, remained in tight supply. The phenol shortage continued to make itself felt in the shortage of the salicylates and from all indications, this situation was expected to continue pending the completion of additional facilities for the manufacture of phenol.

Benzaldehyde, hamstrung by the continued shortage in chlorine, remained tight, in both the technical and NF grades. Another casualty of continued shortages in basic materials, demand for sebacic acid was reportedly in excess of supply, which has been limited by the curtailment of sulfuric acid.

Digitoxin was reported in good demand with supplies ample at present. A few small lots of digitalis leaf was sold this year to European pharmaceutical manufacturers. Some observers felt that this was of no indication of any significant trend of buying policy or indication of abnormal shortages in the forthcoming European crop. Rutin was described as being adequate in supply, for existing demand, but present price ceilings were said to be squeezing some producers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
261.5	261.5	262.8	255.8	265.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetone—Demand for this material continued in excess of current supplies. The general easing in demand for chemicals which has prevailed in the past few months apparently was not manifest in any lessening of consumer need for this ke.one. Supplies were expected to continue tight for the immediate future and some observers in the trade were predicting an even tighter supply of this item in the Fall. Prices remained unchanged from ceiling levels.

Benzaldehyde—Supplies of this material were reportedly remaining tight due to the short supply of chlorine. The chlorine shortage from all appearances would continue to hamstring manufacture of chemicals dependent upon this halogen in their manufacture. At present, producers of this material were not encountering any difficulty in the procurement of sufficient toluene, it was said. Demand for both the technical and NF grades of this aldehyde was said to be strong and was expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices for the technical material ranged from 45c. to 50c. per pound with the NF VIII grade listed from 73c. to 75c. per pound.

Castor Oil—This market continued unchanged, beans remaining scarce. There were some offerings reported in the neighborhood of $235 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil, but insofar as could be determined, no takers. Castor oil remained scarce and on a whole, the demand was said to be seasonally quiet.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 105,000 pounds as compared to the 602,700 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of oil at these ports amounted to 20,000 pounds, as compared with the 1,759,620 pounds landed in the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports of beans from the first of this year to August 16, 1951, amounted to 111,664,750 pounds, as compared with the 132,954,450 pounds brought in during the corresponding period of last year. Imports of oil to date this year totaled 76,686,496 pounds, as compared with the 20,263,084 pounds, imported in the corresponding period of last year.

Cocoa Butter—Demand apparently hasn't gotten out of the summer doldrums as yet, it was reported, however, there has been a pickup in orders for future delivery. Supplies of cocoa butter continued more than ample for present inquiry. This situation was not expected to continue too long, trade observers felt, since trade in this commodity has customarily accelerated in the Fall. There were reports that South American interests might begin exportation of butter, in quantity, to this country once again since they have an edge in labor costs over domestically produced butter.

The price of cocoa butter was down 2c. per pound from last week due to a fluctuating bean market and was last reported at 66½c. per pound.

Digitoxin—Demand for this material was continuing at good levels with supplies reported to be adequate at present in some quarters and growing short in others. Some observers in the trade were of the opinion that this material would grow tighter in supply in the coming year. It was said that in reverse of usual procedure, Europe had been buying digitalis leaf in this country for its own usage.

Eucalyptol—Supplies of this material continued plentiful while demand was reported to be very slow, although it was varied in some quarters. Prices currently in effect ranged from $2.60 to $3.25 per pound.

Formaldehyde—It was generally evident throughout the trade that formaldehyde was in an easier position at present than it had been. In the past two Summer months, demand for this versatile aldehyde has eased somewhat resulting in better availability. However, consumers were warned not to be misled by these favorable signs. Formaldehyde consumption had fallen off, just as consumption of virtually all chemicals had fallen in recent months. The decline in home construction, has resulted in a lessened demand for plywood and this in turn has affected consumption of urea-formaldehyde adhesives and resins in that industry. The forecast for the fall, with the inception of an accelerated defense program, was for a tightening in formaldehyde supplies. Methanol, a basic raw material used in production, was short and expected to continue tight for some time. The overall outlook for formaldehyde, according to trade observers, was a return to the short supplies of the past, in the light of present indications.

Gelatin—Production of gelatin, except photographic, totaled 3,391,260 pounds in June compared to a total of 3,728,926 pounds produced in May, 1951. Production in June of last year was 2,841,503 pounds, the Bureau of Census reported.

Shipments of this material totaled 2,999,582 pounds in June as compared to a total of 3,228,129 pounds shipped in May of this year. Shipments in June of last year totaled 2,992,306 pounds.

Total stocks at the end of June, 1951 amounted to 6,895,798 pounds as compared to a total of 6,504,120 pounds at the end of May. Last year, stocks totaled 6,088,973 pounds at the end of June.

Licorice—Demand for this material was seasonally quiet with supplies adequate at present. Prices currently quoted for the extract ranged from 20¾c. to 27c. per pound in the mass form. The powdered extract was listed from 31c. to 35c. per pound, in barrels.

Menthol—Demand for this material continued in the pattern of recent months, remaining virtually non-existent. While it was felt that some consumers were ready to purchase menthol, the fact that the price has steadily declined has kept all would-be volume buyers out of the market in the hope that the price would continue to plunge. There were confirmed reports of inquiries for substantial amounts of the material in recent weeks but according to reports these interests had withdrawn from the market when they received offers as much as 50c. below the market at the time. It

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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was generally contended that demand would remain quiescent until the market takes a firmer tone since potential buyers were loathe to purchase material at a price which might conceivably go lower in the future.

On a whole, consumers were playing a waiting game. They apparently still have sufficiently large inventories to warrant such a procedure. What little business there was, has been confined to purchases of a case or two, in the majority of instances. Prices currently quoted were approximately $10.60 per pound for Brazilian material and $11.00 for the Chinese and Japanese menthol.

Milk Powder—Purchases of nonfat dry milk solids reported by the USDA totaled 2,316,535 pounds of spray dried skimmed milk powder in the week ended August 9. During the same period, purchases of the roller processed material were nil. This brought total purchases of spray powder to 36,643,288 pounds to date this year, as compared with a total of 226,543,412 pounds purchased in the corresponding period in 1950. Total purchases of the roller processed skimmed milk amounted to 291,600 pounds to date this year, as compared to the purchase of 91,243,407 pounds in the same period last year. Stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids held by manufacturers at the end of June totaled 110,013,000 pounds, second highest for the date on record.

Production of total nonfat dry milk in June was the lowest for the month in several years, while manufacturers' prices and stocks were the highest, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Dry whole milk production, stocks and prices were the highest for the month since 1948. The June output was 18 percent higher than that of the corresponding month last year but 23 percent below the average of 1945-49.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand was generally slow in the Gulf area, although some increase in movement has been indicated during the past two or three weeks. Demand continued moderate on the East coast and good on the West coast. Demand for citrus molasses was good, with some distributors reporting very limited quantities in stock. Blackstrap prices for all areas remained steady.

At New York the demand was moderate against adequate supplies, the price ranging from 36c. to 37c. per gallon. At Baltimore the price ranged from 36½c. to 37c., with the demand moderate and the supply adequate. The demand was slow to moderate at Norfolk against adequate supplies.

In the Gulf area inquiry was moderate at New Orleans, the price firm at 32c. per gallon. On the west coast demand for cane blackstrap was strong and supplies ample. The price ranged from 26.9c. to 27.2c. per gallon.

Citrus molasses was in limited supply at most points in Florida, with the demand persistently strong. Prices ranged from 14.3c. to 17.1c. per gallon in tank cars or trucks.

Penicillin—Demand for this major antibiotic continued at strong levels, as it has for some time. Supplies were in fair shape and an anticipated increase in production was reported to be on the way with the completion of additional facilities for its manufacture.

According to reports from abroad, an agreement assuring co-operation between UNICEF for the manufacture of penicillin in India has been completed. A factory will be set up, owned and controlled by the Indian government. UNICEF was said to be ready to supply all requirements of imported equipment at the cost of $850,000 on the condition that the Indian government would distribute free to children and expectant mothers in India penicillin of equal value.

Rutin—Demand for this material continued steady, while supplies were described as adequate at present in most quarters. Supplies of raw material for its manufacture varied as regards to availability. Saphora japonica, a prime raw material in the manufacture of rutin, remained in rather short supply, due to the embargo on Red Chinese exports. Other materials used in the production of rutin were more available, but the expense involved in winning rutin from these materials was said not to leave very much margin for profit under the present price setup. Prices currently quoted for this item in 10 kilo lots ranged from $30 to $40 per kilo, with smaller lots at prices ranging from $35 to $40 per kilo.

Sebacic Acid—Demand for this material continued in excess of supplies. Manufacturers of this acid remained in an unenviable position. Hampered by the tight supply of sulphuric acid and by a short position in castor oil, it was felt that this item would continue in tight supply in the foreseeable future. Prices for the purified material in drum carlots were 90¾c. per pound at the works, with less than drum carlots at 2 cents per pound higher.

Storax—With replacement costs in the Middle East reported to exceed $1 per pound, prices here continued to hold to former levels. From all appearances, however, according to trade observers, a continuance of present price quotations in the future did not appear too likely. To the replacement costs must be added the duty, bringing the sellers' costs to over a dollar per pound. Prices currently listed for this material ranged from $1.50 to $1.60 per pound. The Iranian oil crisis

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was disturbing and it was generally felt that any serious outbreak of trouble in the Middle East would have a definite effect on future availability of this material.

Thymol—Shortage of basic coal tar derived chemicals continued to keep this material in a state of critical shortage although some quarters were said to be in a better position than others. A prime manufacturer of thymol reported, however, that his price was mostly a nominal one due to the scarcity of the finished product. Demand continued in the trend of past months, exceeding supply. The outlook for the future was not too bright, barring any significant easing in demand. Prices currently quoted for the material ranged from $3.75 to $5.52 per pound, in fiber drums.

Drum Parts Has New Locking Ring

Drum Parts, Inc., 10311 Meech avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has developed an improved locking ring for ICC-7H open head drums. The ring, known as "Drum Parts Overlapping Ring," is designed especially for use on 17H drums and is said to eliminate the gap between the ends of the locking ring, cause of most drum failures on the drop test. It can also be furnished in twelve-gauge with any type lug.

Trade Briefs

Plastique Finishes Company, Matawan, N. J., was damaged by a fire August 14.

Dr. John C. Warner, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has been elected a director of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Harry E. Gunning, assistant professor of chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology, has been promoted to associate professor, effective September 1.

Octagon Process, Inc., 15 Bank street, Staten Island, N. Y., has developed a new, phosphate treatment of metals said to provide a uniform, corrosion resistant base for paints.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has named Brooke, Smith, French & Dorrance, Inc., Detroit and New York, advertising and merchandising counsel for its fiber glass and Plaskon divisions.

ACS Passaic, N. J., Group To Run Chemistry Course

The Passaic Valley subsection of the North Jersey section of the American Chemical Society will run a course, "Special Topics in Organic Chemistry," for ten consecutive Tuesday evenings at 7 p. m., beginning September 18, at Public School No. 11, Gregory and Monroe streets, Passaic, N. J.

Topics and speakers are as follows:—September 18, "Heterocyclic Compounds," P. E. Spoerri, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; September 25, "Cyanoethylation," H. A. Bruson, Industrial Rayon Corporation; October 2, "Diels-Alder Reaction," C. G. Overberger, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; October 9, "Carbohydrates." M. L. Wolfrom, Ohio State University, and October 16, "Free Radicals," W. H. Urry, University of Chicago.

Also October 23, "Molecular Rearrangements," J. F. Lane, Rutgers University; October 30, "Terpene Chemistry," W. A. Mosher, University of Delaware; November 6, "Chromatography," H. G. Cassidy, Yale University; November 13, "Fluorination," M. W. Miller, Minnesota Mining Company, and November 20, "Recent Advances in Sulphur Chemistry," M. Carmack, University of Pennsylvania.

Registration fee for the course is set at $10 for ACS members, $5 for students and $15 for others. Registration is being handled by Miles Sullivan, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.

Heyden Corp. Signs Lease For New Offices in N.Y.

Heyden Chemical Corporation has signed a lease for the entire sixteenth floor in the Canadian Pacific Building, 342 Madison avenue, New York, for occupancy in early 1952. Heyden plans to use the new space for the executive offices now located at 393 Seventh avenue and also as headquarters for the sales offices of its subsidiary, the American Plastics Corporation, and the Heyden medical department, now located at 225 West 34th street. The new offices at 342 Madison will also be used as headquarters for the Heyden market development, technical sales and advertising departments now located at Heyden's Garfield, N. J. division.

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SACCI Golf Tournament Prizes Won by Seventeen

J. C. Abeles of Faesy & Besthoff, Ira Vanderwater of R. W. Greeff and C. Heathcote of Monsanto Chemical Company won low gross in flights A, B and C, respectively, at the golf outing of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held August 14 at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, Long Island.

Low net winners were:—Flight A, J. B. Eakins, J. S. & W. R. Eakins; flight B, J. Duffy, Joseph Turner, and flight C, J. McGinty, Millmaster Chemical Company.

Second low gross winners were:—Flight A, E. Bush, Dow Chemical Company; flight B, M. Resnick, New York Laboratory Supply, and flight C, D. Calo, formerly with Niagara Alkali and now with the army. Second low net winners were:—Flight A. S. Eysmann, Cellufilm Corporation; flight B, M. Eydenburg, Rosenthal Bercow, and flight C, J. J. Gilroy, Riches-Nelson.

R. W. Daniels of Calco Chemical Division, George Wright of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and J. Wallace of Scientific Glass were flight A, B and C kiel ers winners, respectively. R. Brown had the longest drive, while A. C. Wu of Wah Chang Corporation was nearest to the pin.

Quaker's Omaha Furfural Plant Gets First Corn Cobs

The first shipments of corn cobs, mostly from Nebraska farms, are arriving at the new Quaker Oats Company furfural plant in Omaha, Charles M. Holmes, local plant manager, has revealed. Since the construction of the plant is not entirely completed, the initial shipments of cobs will be used for tuning up operations, the training of newly-employed operators and the building up of an inventory of corn cobs, Mr. Holmes said. Actual furfural production operations are expected to get under way later this year.

Eli Lilly Antibiotics Plant Contruction Under Way

Construction has started on a new multimillion dollar antibiotics plant for Eli Lilly & Co. on a 370-acre site southwest of Lafayette, Ind., according to an announcement by the H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineers and builders in charge of the construction program. The new penicillin and streptomycin processing plant, expected to be in operation in about two years, consists of ten new buildings, including a power house. Three buildings will be devoted to actual processing operations. They include a fermenter building, a one-story purification building and a two-story solvent recovery and storage building. Remaining buildings will consist of a two-story laboratory and shops building, a one-story mechanical equipment building, a warehouse, an administration building and two gate houses.

Pennsalt Opens New Sales Office in Dallas

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has opened a new district sales office in Dallas, Tex. The new office, which is located at 1618 Irwin-Keasler Building, will be Pennsalt's central sales and service headquarters for Texas and Oklahoma. Heading this organization will be Hugh W. Temple as district sales manager.

A complete selling organization will handle such Pennsalt products as dairy sanitizers and cleaners in Pennsalt's "B-K" line; all laundry and dry cleaning products; building and shop maintenance chemicals and cleaners; household and garden insecticides, lye, and similar specialties.

Pennsalt operates a plant at Bryan, Tex., where calcium arsenate and other chemicals for agricultural use are produced and blended. Sales of bulk agricultural chemicals will continue to be handled from the Bryan office.

NSB Post to Golovin

Nicholas E. Golovin has been appointed assistant director for administration of the National Bureau of Standards. Mr. Golovin will be concerned with the planning and administrative management functions necessary for adequate support of the technical programs of NSB. Mr. Golovin left the position of executive assistant to the director of the NBS early in 1951 to manage the activation of the Corona laboratories of NBS in Corona, Calif.

Announcing

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Petroleum World Output Up 11.5 Percent in 1950

World production of crude petroleum in 1950 totaled 3,796,000,000 barrels (10,400,000 barrels daily), an increase of 392,000,000 barrels or 11.5 percent over 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. The largest production increases were in the United States, where production gained 129,900,000 barrels, the Middle East, where the gain was also 129,900,000 barrels, and Venezuela, where production increased 64,500,000 barrels over 1949.

North American crude oil production increased 149,000,000 barrels with production increases in the United States of 7.1 percent, Mexico, 18.9 percent, and Canada, 36.4 percent. South America, including the Caribbean, increased crude production 70,600,000 barrels due principally to record Venezuelan output. Colombian production gained 14.6 percent with the installation of new pumping facilities on the Andean pipeline. The Western Hemisphere's share of world crude production declined from 73.4 percent in 1949 to 71.6 percent in 1950, even though all the major producing countries in the hemisphere increased production over 1949.

European Production

In Europe, Western Germany increased crude production almost 2,000,000 barrels, and Netherlands production increased 583,000 barrels. France more than doubled 1949 production with the development of the Lacq field. Eastern European production (excluding the USSR) is estimated to have decreased due to reduced output in Rumania. The USSR is estimated to have increased 1950 production 11.6 percent over 1949.

With all of the major producers in the area showing production increases over the previous year, the total 1950 Middle East production exceeded that from the Caribbean for the first time. Iran produced 664,000 barrels daily (1949—561,000); Saudi Arabia, 547,000 (477,000); Kuwait, 344,000 (247,000), and Iraq, with the completion of the new sixteen-inch diameter pipeline to Tripoli, Lebanon, increased production to 137,000 (85,000). In its first full year as a commercial producer, Qatar produced nearly 34,000 barrels daily. Middle East crude output equaled 17.3 percent of the world total in 1950 compared with 15.5 percent in 1949.

Production in British Borneo increased 23.3 percent, and Indonesia (including New Guinea), increased production 11.6 percent over 1949, but 1950 production was still short of prewar levels.

Crude Oil Imports

Crude oil imports by Western European nations increased 92,300,000 barrels or 50.6 percent over 1949. France, the largest crude oil importer, received 285,000 barrels daily, 20 percent more than in the previous year. The United Kingdom imported 186,00 barrels daily, a 54 percent increase; Italy and Trieste, 103,000 barrels daily, up 70 percent; and the Netherlands 95,000 barrels daily, up 125 percent. Crude imports into Western Germany increased 157 percent, and Sweden's crude receipts were more than twice the previous year. Eighty-five percent of the crude oil imported into western Europe in 1950 was of Middle East origin, compared with 81 percent of the previous year.

During 1950, Venezuelan crude exports averaged 1,240,000 barrels daily, up 81,000 barrels daily from 1949. Approximately 60 percent of the crude oil exported from Venezuela went to the refineries in the Netherlands Antilles for processing. Middle East crude exports (excluding shipments to Bahrein Island) averaged 907,000 barrels daily, up 298,000 barrels daily from the previous year.

Available figures indicate that stocks of crude petroleum increased about 7,900,000 barrels with the largest increases in Saudi Arabia (mostly line fill and working stocks for Tapline), Canada, Argentina, United Kingdom, Kuwait, and Japan. The larger decreases in crude inventories took place in the United States and France.

Trade Briefs

American Home Products Corporation, New York, has appointed Cortez F. Enloe, Inc., New York, as advertising agency for its Ives-Cameron Division.

Sterling Drug, Inc., has elected Milton E. Marchand, insurance manager and transfer clerk, assistant secretary of the corporation.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has announced plans for a new warehouse and office covering some 60,000 square feet in Lansing, Mich.

Alan Binning, director of the Pharmacal Products, Ltd., of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently visited Smith, Kline & French Laboratories in Philadelphia.

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(*Bulletin No. AIC-299 Dated March 1951. Reprints Available on Request.)

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Cyanamid Signs Two Contracts With AEC

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the signing of two non-profit contracts with the Atomic Energy Commission, one calling for extensive research to find new ways of recovering uranium from various ores and the other for operation of a plant to recover nuclear fuel from used reactor fuel elements.

Under terms of the contract for research on uranium recovery, Cyanamid is operating a mineral dressing laboratory in Watertown, Mass. In addition to conducting research to find new ways to recover uranium, the laboratory will assist existing processing plants in improving their recovery technics.

The terms of the other contract call for the company to operate a chemical processing plant at the AEC's reactor testing station near Idaho Falls, Idaho, for the recovery of nuclear fuel from used reactor fuel elements. American Cyanamid opened an office in Idaho Falls July 1.

F. Allen Hall is manager of the Idaho Falls plant. Associated with Cyanamid for a number of years in an executive capacity, Mr. Hall was general manager of the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works, Niagara Falls, N. Y., during World War II and directed one of the company's subsidiaries prior to that time. D. M. Kentro, of Cyanamid's mineral dressing division, is manager of the project at the Watertown laboratory.

NACDS Votes $10,000 For Fair Trade Bureau

The board of directors of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores has voted to contribute $10,000 in support of the "intensified information program" being conducted by the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade to develop public understanding of the voluntary fair trade laws. This is the third annual contribution of $10,000 by NACDS to the bureau, which was organized on July 1, 1949, and is sponsored by the National Association of Retail Druggists, with representation from all segments of the drug industry.

Van Nortwick Adds to Territory

J. G. VanNortwick, who has represented J. L. Hopkins & Co., botanical drugs, pharmaceuticals, and spices, Brooklyn, N. Y., in western territory for the past twenty-five years, has taken on also the New England and eastern New York areas formerly covered by the late F. J. White. Mr. VanNortwick is senior vice-president and a director of the Hopkins company.

Blaw-Knox Co. to Equip Oxygen Plant in Houston

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is handling an order from the Houston Oxygen Company for the furnishing of an oxygen plant, to be located at Houston, Tex. The equipment will be furnished by Blaw-Knox's German associates, Gesellschaft fuer Linde's Eismaschinen, at Hoellriegelskreuth, Germany.

The plant, which will be a complete air separation unit, will produce eighteen tons per day of liquid oxygen of 99.7 percent purity; 10,000 cubic feet per day of argon of 99.9 percent purity; and some nitrogen of high purity. Space is being provided to duplicate the production capacity at a later date.

Thiokol Elects Directors

Thiokol Corporation has elected C. B. Vose, former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Dr. A. E. Marshall, consulting chemical engineer, to its board of directors. They succeed to vacancies on the board left by the resignation of J. W. Britton, of Dow Chemical Company, who resigned when Dow disposed of all its Thiokol holdings, and A. E. Carpenter, of Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc., who resigned because of ill health.

French Drug Firm Agent in N.Y.

Dr. Jan Marcel Didier Aron, representing Societe Nouvelle d'Exploitation des Laboratories Aron, 118 rue Carnot-Suresne (Seine), France, is enroute to New York for the purpose of discussing licensing arrangements with American manufacturers of pharmaceutical products. He may be reached at the French National Scientific Research Center, 934 Fifth avenue, New York, until September 15. He is interested in securing licenses for the manufacture of American products in France, and also in licensing American firms to manufacture products of his company in the United States.

Books that rate "A" with Chemists

FREEZE DRYING: Drying by SUBLIMATION — Flosdorf... 6.00
This study of the basic principles and practical applications of freeze drying is an important contribution to a subject of vital interest to food and pharmaceutical technologists. Here is the first and only technical book which describes the important new technique of drying food and medical products by freezing and subliming the water vapor under high vacuum—a technique widely used and expanded during the war in handling blood plasma, penicillin, and various types of food and drug products.

OUTLINE OF THE AMINO ACIDS AND PROTEINS (2nd edition) 5.00
Owing to the large and persistent demand for the information contained in this book, a second edition has been prepared. This volume will appeal to chemists in the drug and pharmaceutical fields, to physicians and to nutritionists. The emphasis throughout this book is less on the organic chemistry than on the functions and metabolism of the amino acids, without which life could not exist.

THE SULFONAMIDES & ALLIED COMPOUNDS (ACS)—Northey... 14.00
This monumental compilation of chemical and therapeutic data is a "must" for pharmaceutical manufacturers, research chemists, physicians and students of organic synthesis. Should be in every medical library.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF DETERGENCY — Niven..... 6.50
This volume presents a thorough-going treatment of the theory and practical applications of detergents with special reference to their use in laundering processes. All those who require a basic knowledge of the factors involved in detergency, both physical and chemical, and who wish to understand the chemical formulation of modern detergents will find this book of the greatest value, since its principles can be applied to all fields in which surface tension and its related phenomenon play a part.

SOILS: THEIR PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY — Puri..... 8.00
This book is an important contribution to the work of chemists, physicists, agronomists and other scientists the world over who are engaged in the major problems of studying soils and improving their yields. Dr. Firman E. Bear, Chairman, Soils Department, Rutgers University, considered this work so important that he has written an introduction to it. Well adapted for a textbook for students of soil chemistry and agriculture, this 570 page book is divided into three parts: the chemistry of the soil, mechanical analysis of soils, and soil moisture.

SILICONES AND OTHER ORGANIC SILICON COMPOUNDS—Post 6.00
The purpose of this book is to organize and correlate the great mass of material now in the chemical literature relating to silicone resins and other aspects of the organic chemistry of silicon. This is the first critical summary of the subject of silicone plastics and will be welcomed by all organic chemists, plastics and high polymer research workers and technical librarians.

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MCA to Present Annual Awards for Plant Safety

Establishment of the Lammot duPont Safety Awards to be presented annually by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association to two member companies showing the greatest improvement in plant safety over the preceding five years has been announced by Charles S. Munson, chairman of the association. Initial presentation of the awards will be made at the association's annual meeting in June, 1952.

Lammot duPont Award

Consisting of inscribed bronze plaques, the awards are financed by a cash gift to MCA from Lammot duPont, former chairman of the board of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and a former chairman of the association. In presenting the gift Mr. duPont stipulated that it be used "for the purpose of increasing the interest in industrial accident prevention and improving the safety records of member companies."

The Lammot duPont Awards will be made annually to two MCA member companies, one having less than 2,000,000 man-hours exposure a year and to one company having over 2,000,000 man-hours exposure. Selection of the winners will be on the basis of the greatest percentage reduction in average accident frequency rate for the preceding two-year period in comparison with the average frequency rate for the three-year period immediately before that.

DuPont Has Method To Rubberize Paper

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has developed a new and economical way to add its synthetic rubber, neoprene, to paper. Instead of coating or saturating the finished paper, as in older methods, the neoprene is now added in latex form to the pulp just before it is made into paper. The result is a new family of low-cost specialty papers made directly on the paper machine.

Outstanding advantages of the new papers are wet strength, chemical resistance, and all-around improvement in physical properties. These properties will give rise to superior paper products of many kinds, the company said.

In the industrial field neoprene treated paper has undergone successful field trials in such applications as gasket paper, multiwall bag paper, wrapping paper, box board, and industrial filter paper. DuPont announced that it will not itself manufacture any of these papers. Its role will be to supply neoprene latex and technical assistance to the paper industry.

Lemke Has Medicinal Grade Of Parahydroxybenzoic Acid

B. L. Lemke & Co., Lodi, N. J., announces the availability of a medicinal grade of parahydroxybenzoic acid, which is being studied by clinical investigators for its varied therapeutic affects, especially as a bacterial vitamin.

Iodine Table Offered

Chilean Iodine Educational Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York 5, is offering free copies of a table entitled, "Physical Properties of Iodine and Its Organic Compounds," which covers more than 500 substances. The bureau notes that while the table is by no means complete, the compilation contains considerable data of value to chemists and technical workers.

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AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 kgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
ANILIN DYES—108 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
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ANISE OIL—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Marseille
ANTHAQUINONE—119 kgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—20 cs, Watson Geach, Glasgow
OXIDE—224 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
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300 bgs, J H Schroder, Port Sudan
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Rotterdam
ARGOLS—223 bgs, San Antonio
ARSENIC—115 bbls, Tampico
ATROPINE SULPHATE—1 cs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne
AZOISOBUTYRIC DINITRILE—3 kgs, D C Andrews & Co, Southampton
BALSAM—5 cs, Kellys Ltd, Singapore
BEESWAX—17 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
17 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Havana
51 bgs Geck Trading Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
15 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
30 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Ciudad Trujillo
65 bgs, John P Eberhart, Rotterdam
28 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Puerto Barrios
27 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Puerto Barrios
28 bgs, Vilco Inc, Puerto Barrios
60 blks, R D Heins, Aden
BENZOIN GUM—2 cs, Bangkok
BERYL ORE—1,227 bgs, Chase National Bank, Victoria
805 bgs, Bombay
BOLDO LEAVES—46 bdls, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
BONE—91 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
BRUCINE—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CAMPHOR—400 cs, H A Gogarty, Keelung
OIL—15 dms, P H Petry & Co, Keelung
35 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
15 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
5 dms, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
563 bgs, I Argueso, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—32 cs, W E Martin, Puerto Barrios
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CASSIA—300 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cristobal
OIL—50 dms, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—226 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Marseille
CITRONELLA OIL—13 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Keelung
5 dms, Hyaton Corp, Keelung
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
6 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
5 dms, The Givaudan Corp, Colombo
30 dms, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
COALTAR ACID—15 dms, Perry Ryer, Hull
DYES—34 bbls, International Corp, Antwerp
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106 bgs, Francis Campbell & Darling, Manila
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CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
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100 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester
100 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
270 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
50 dms, Chas Page & Co, Manchester
100 dms, E H McConnell, Manchester
60 dms, Riches Nelson, Manchester
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60 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Singora
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1,300 bgs, Purepac Corp, Bremerhaven
EUCALYPTUS OIL—9 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Melbourne
5 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Sydney
42 dms, Commercial Banking Co, Sydney, Melbourne
6 dms, Irving Trust Co, Melbourne
5 dms, Chase National Banak, Melbourne
4 dms, First National Chicago, Sydney
16 dms, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—20 dms, J W Hampton jr, Halifax
41 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
4 dms, Transocean Commerce Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
30 dms, Ovimpex, Inc, Keelung
12 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Keelung
4 dms, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—57 cbys, D & S Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—1,459 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
107,106 bbls, Metropolitan Installation, Curacao
62,262 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
168,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GINGER ROOT—67 bgs, A D Brown, Bangkok
16 crts, S Rosen, Havana
17 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
10 crts, Man Fong Wo Co, Havana
GLANDS—44 bxs, Tupman Thurlow, Brisbane
43 pks, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
17 cs, National City Bank, Melbourne
GLUE—150 cs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
BONE—200 bgs, American Union Transport, Istanbul
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products, Rotterdam
STOCK—65 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Buenos Aires
54 bdls, Transatlantic Animal By Products, Puerto Barrios
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Chas Pettinoss, Colombo
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—20,561 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF MEAL—595 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
HOREHOUND HERB—95 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
INDANTHRENE—20 cs, Bunge Corp, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—440 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
33 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
20 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Manchester
KAOLIN—20 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
50 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
99 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
246 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KYANITE ORE—606 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cuddalore
LEMON OIL—40 qu cs, The Givaudan Corp, Messina
200 qu cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
20 hf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Puerto Barrios
6 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Cochin
15 dms, van Ameringen Haebler, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
12 dms, Charles Pfizer & Co, Cochin
8 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tampico
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—250 bgs, Genoa
MAGNESIA—507 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—1,560 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—2 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp Bremerhaven
TRISILICATE—38 cs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—2,710 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia
MELAMINE RESIN—111 dms, Rohm & Hass, Bremen
MENTHOL—125 cs, Chase National Bank, Santos
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—9 dms, Sherwin Williams Co, Havana
18 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—500 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Bremen
240 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Hamburg
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MYROBALANS—667 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
2,760 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
2,909 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—718 bgs, American Union Transport Co, Antwerp
234 bgs, Gerard Daniel & Co, Rotterdam
118 bgs, James E. Fox, Antwerp
NICKEL FORMATE—18 kgs, American Firsoline Corp, Bremen
NUX VOMICA—583 bgs, Volkart Bros, Saigon
OPOPONAX GUM—16 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Aden
ORTHOCRESOL—24 dms, Standard Agricultural Chemicals, Liverpool
44 dms, Liverpool
PAPAIN—14 hf cnts, C L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
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850 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
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BLACK—80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
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320 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, C C Zarnikow, Bombay
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
158 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
WHITE—77 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
PETROLEUM CRUDE—103,580 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
137,259 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
203,282 bbls, California Refining Co, Saida
202,760 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
PHELLANDRENE—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Sydney
PHENOL—250 dms, Sydney
PINENEEDLE EXTRACT—3 bbls, LoCurto & Funk, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—115 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,000 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED—1,630 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
363 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
688 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,054 bgs, River Plate & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
2,053 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
16,389 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULPHATE—2 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
RUTILE SAND—2,500 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
SANDALWOOD—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Madras
20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
OIL—3 cs, Roure-Dupont Inc, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL—25 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—340 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
241 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
150 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
23 bgs, O P Sharma, Bangkok
342 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—73 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SHARKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Keelung
5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
5 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—272 bgs, Bangkok
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Yokohama
SODIUM CARBONATE—5,325 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
20 bgs, S Stern Henry & Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—1,400 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
448 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
258 dms, United Sterling Corp, Hamburg
239 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Yokohama
PERBORATE — 300 kgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Liverpool
TALC—315 Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bombay
1,307 bgs, C Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARIND SEED—10 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
THYME LEAVES—143 bgs, Seeck & Kade, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—100 dms, Fallek Products Co, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—5 cs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—100 bbls, Kennedy Butcher & Co, Puerto Cabello
TRAGON—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
TRICRESYLPHOSPHATE—95 dms, Harwil Co, Hamburg
55 dms, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
UREA—3,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tandjong Priok
24 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
35 cs, Tradesman National Bank & Trust Co, Sydney
40 cs, Sydney
VINYL ACETATE—600 dms, Shawinigan Product Corp., Genoa
WHITING—1,792 bgs, Smith Oil & Colour Co, Hull
1,600 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Hull
WITHERITE—112 tons, E I duPont de Nemours, Hull
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—100 bgs, Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne
WOOL GREASE—140 dms, N I Malstrom, Manchester
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cs, van Ameringen Haebler, Havre
ZINC CHLORIDE—22 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
17 dms, Hamburg
ZIRCON SAND—5,300 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—28 cks, F W Berk & Co, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—1,120 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
200 bgs, E J Lang, Rotterdam
300 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Rotterdam
700 bls, S Shapiro, Rotterdam
700 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,000 tons, H J Baker, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED—124 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,054 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires

Boston

DICYANDIAMIDE—150 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
GLUE—300 bgs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
MELAMINE RESIN—160 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
RESIN—80 bbls, Chemicals Export Co, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,142 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bls, Industrial Exports Corporation, Nagoya
CASEIN—140 bxs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—250 long tons, Procter & Gamble, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Procter & Gamble, Zamboanga
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Cebu
CAKE—4,480 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Manila
4,000 long tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Cebu
3,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Cebu
7,840 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
10,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Cebu
MUSTARD—178 ctns, 8 dms, Atlantic Sales Corp, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,383 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—341 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Inc, Bangkok
138 bgs, Lamont Chemical Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—520 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SODIUM CYANIDE—224 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
NITRATE—50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Inc, London

Norfolk

CALCIUM CARBIDE—5,970 dms, W Schade Co, Genoa
MYROBALANS—1,210 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
PEATMOSS—450 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,000 tons, H J Baker, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,055 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

BONEMEAL—7,130 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CHROMITE—10,000 tons, E J Lavino, Masinloc
CRESOL—150 dms, Phila National Bank, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—500 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—4,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—35,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
IRON OXIDE—101 tons, C K Williams, Malaga
LEAD—542 tons, Phillip Bros, Rijeka
MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, Bank of London & S A, Coquimbo
MOLASSES—411,612 gals, North American Trading & Import Co, Antilla
393,840 gals, Oiditime Molasses Co, Havana
MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, French Co, Rotterdam
OSSEINE—840 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatin Co, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—25,095 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
105,040 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
59,864 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
198,137 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
131,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
308,350 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
180,441 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
123,364 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
214,770 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
SHELLAC—28 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, London
CHLORIDE—2,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Cardiff
BLEACHING POWDER—371 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, London
CALCIUM FORMATE—20 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Cardiff
CASEIN—280 bgs, The Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—93 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Romblon
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
GELATIN—20 dms, S Young & Co, London
GINGER ROOT—40 bgs, R C Pauli Co, London
105 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
80 crts, Pac Trading Co, Yokohama
LIVERMEAL—900 bgs, Willits & Co, Auckland
MILK POWDER—250 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Auckland
200 cs, Western Dairy Products, Auckland
MUCILLIN WAX—3 cs, Glasgow
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—13,929 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
PIMENTO—150 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,032 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—86 bgs, W R Grace, Corinto
500 bgs, H M Newhall, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, H Dolan, Bangkok
UREA—1,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, London
WHITING—4,400 bgs, Goss & Goss Co, Glasgow

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 54,000 pounds, Justice Department, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31 PI-344, August 23.

Acrylic plastic sheet, 576,000 square inches, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla., invitation 45, August 27.

Alcohol, 27,044 5-gallon drums, 54,768 1-pint cans, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 112, August 28.

Ammonium nitrate, 11 tons, Justice Department, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Wash., invitation 4-7809, August 27.

Borax, powdered, 1 ton, Justice Department, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Wash., invitation 4-7809, August 27.

Cleaning agents, 5 lots, Federal Supply Service, Chicago 4, Ill., invitation CH-34099, August 27; 2 lots, General Services Administration, Atlanta, Ga., invitation AT-7072, August 24; 1 lot, Federal Supply Service, Kansas City 6, Mo., invitation 2S-KC-16682-A, August 23.

Condiments and flavoring, various, Army Quartermaster Corps, Fort Devens, Mass., invitation 9, August 23.

Crayons, paper-covered pressed, as required from October 1 through March 31, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, N. Y., invitation NY-1D-30448, August 28.

Disinfectant, germicide solution, 5,000 gallons, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 103, August 28.

Drugs, various, 6 lots, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 83, August 27; 3 lots, invitation 186N, August 27; 3 lots, invitation 103, August 29; 1 lot, invitation 199N, August 27; 12 lots, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation A-12, August 27.

Gasoline, bulk deliveries, Federal Supply Service, Kansas City 6, Mo., invitation 30-KC-17128, August 28.

Glycerin, 12,500 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation A-12, August 27.

Floor wax, water-emulsion, 5,000 gallons, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 589, August 27; 350 cans, General Services Administration, Seattle 4, Wash., invitation C-3819-1, August 30; 45,870 gallons, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation S-52, August 30.

Ink, duplicating, 5,500 cans, fluid duplicator, 620 cans, Federal Supply Service, Chicago 4, Ill., invitation CH-34088, August 28.

Isopropyl alcohol, 22,200 1-quart bottles, 6,400 5-gallon cans, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 112, August 28.

Leather dressing, 21,386 gallons, New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York, N. Y., invitation 67, September 4.

Limestone flour, 50 tons, Justice Department, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Wash., invitation 4-7809, August 27.

Magnesium sulphate, 151,300 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 68, August 24.

Menthol, 15,264 ounces, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 68, August 24.

Methyl bromide, 133,000 20-cc ampules, 680,400 pounds, New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 64, September 10.

Mildew preventative tablets, 81,000 pounds, New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 75, September 7.

Muriate of potash, 5 tons, Justice Department, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Wash., invitation 4-7809, August 27.

Paints, various, ten lots, Army Engineers Corps, Memphis 1, Tenn., invitation CIVENG-17, August 29; ten lots, Army Quartermaster Corps, Baltimore 2, Md., invitation 10, August 23; 8 lots, General Services Administration, Atlanta, Ga., invitation AT-7078, August 24; 1 lot, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, N. Y., invitation 2B-30132, August 23.

Pencils, pigment type, 12,120 dozen, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 583, August 29.

Potassium carbonate, 1,400 bottles, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 44B, August 23.

Putty, white lead-whiting, 9,000 pounds, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 5M-2051-R, August 27.

Quicksilver, triple distilled, 300 pounds, Federal Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 7029, August 22; 35,768 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 68, August 24.

Salad dressing, 8,000 gallons, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., invitation 5, September 5.

Shaving cream, 11,664 tubes, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation S-49, August 29.

Shortening, 3 lots, 222,150 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation S-54, September 5.

Silver nitrate, 8,448 ounces, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 68, August 24.

Soap, powder, 100,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York, N. Y., invitation 9346, August 29; soft, 232,500 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 199N, August 27; 19,000,000 bars, New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, N. Y., invitation 76, September 7; 5 lots, Federal Supply Service, Chicago 4, Ill., invitation CH-34064, August 23; VHIP, 9,240 pounds, General Services Administration, Atlanta, Ga., invitation AT-7022, August 24.

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, 70,200 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 69, August 27.

Sodium cyanide, 576 bottles, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 44B, August 23.

Sodium dichromate, 5,064 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 69, August 27.

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, 2,040 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 69, August 27.

Stearyl alcohol, 17,760 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 68, August 24.

Sulphuric acid, 12,144 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 199N, August 27.

Superphosphate, triple, 12 tons, Justice Department, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Wash., invitation 4-7809, August 27.

Talc, 26,400 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 69, August 27.

Terpin hydrate, 3,072 pounds, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 69, August 27.

Titanium iodide, 1,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., invitation 30-B, August 31.

Tooth paste, 131,040 tubes, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., invitation S-48, August 29.

Wax, water emulsion, 5,000 gallons, Army Quartermaster Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C., invitation ENG-18, August 28; 6,050 gallons, General Services Administration, Atlanta, Ga., invitation AT-7077, August 24.

X-Ray chemicals, 4 lots developer and fixer, Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 217N, August 28.

Trade Briefs

William P. Marsh, jr., president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company Division of National Distillers Products Corporation, has been elected a director of the parent concern.

Sisson Drug Company, Hartford, Conn., has purchased an additional warehouse facility at 729 Main street, which will increase its present capacity by approximately 40 percent.

Obituaries

Dr. James F. Couch

Dr. James F. Couch, internationally-known chemist of the Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, died August 9 in that city. He was sixty-three years of age.

Dr. Couch had only recently been selected by the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts as recipient of the John Scott award for his discovery of a process for extracting rutin from green buckwheat plants and for his part in the discovery that rutin is effective in the treatment of certain blood vessel disorders. He had been formally advised of this award, and plans had been made for formal presentation of the award, $1,000 and an engraved copper medal, in October.

Dr. Couch served in various pharmaceutical industry posts from 1913 to 1917. He was employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry from 1917 to 1940, investigating the chemistry of stock-poisoning plants, loco weeds, lupines, milkweeds, larkspurs and others. He had been with the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory since 1940, investigating the basic chemical composition of tobacco and conducted the rutin program.

Thomas W. Keevney, a sales representative for the Corn Products Company, New York, died August 13 in White Plains, N. Y. His age was fifty.

James W. Kelly, sr., former plant executive for the Butterworth-Judson Chemical Company, died August 13 in Newark, N. J. He was eighty-six years of age. Mr. Kelly worked for the government during World War I as an expert in the manufacture of nitric acid.

Harry B. Pearson, manager of the Semet-Solvay engineering division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died August 14 in that city. He was sixty-five.

Benjamin Spiro, until recently an industrial consultant in the cleaning and dyeing industry, died August 13 in New York. He was sixty-five years old. A founder of the Colonial Dye Works in 1920, Mr. Spiro retired from that concern eighteen years ago. He then served as a consultant and broker for cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Norman W. Sultzer, eastern sales manager for the Research Corporation of America, died August 11 in Summit, N. J. He was fifty-nine.

Trade Briefs

Sidney I. Miller has been appointed instructor in chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology.

Harry J. Greenwald has been elected vice-president and executive assistant to the president of Melrose Distillers, Inc., subsidiary of Schenley Industries, Inc.

N. F. Behme, jr., a member of the National Classification Board, has been named as one of the judges for the 1951 protective packaging and materials handling competition, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 2 to 4.

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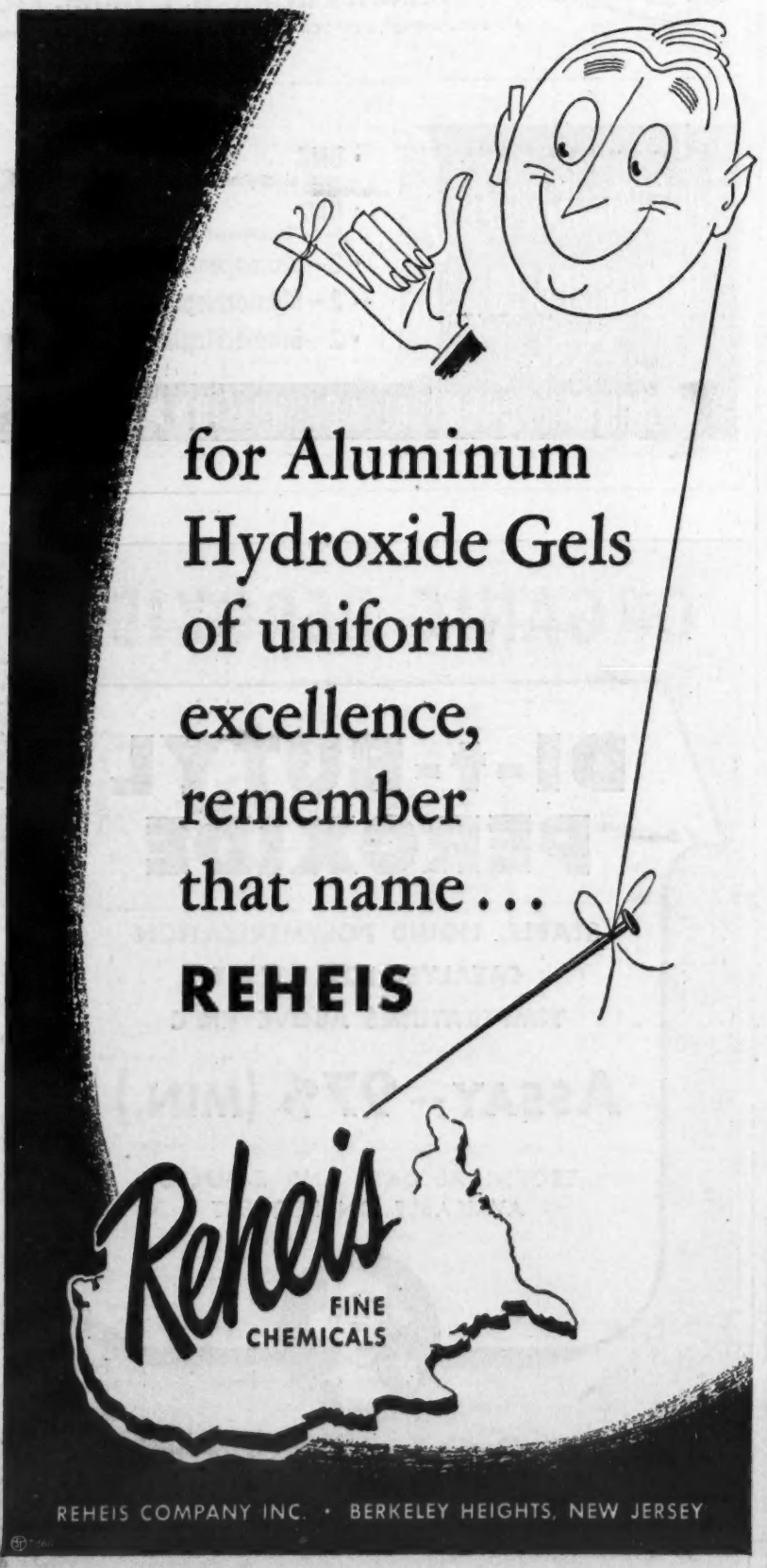

Soap Sales Off Slightly During First Half of 1951

Domestic sales of soap for the first six months of 1951 showed a slight decline of 1.5 percent compared to sales for the same period a year ago, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Sales for the second quarter of 1951 were off 23.8 percent from second quarter 1950 but first quarter 1951 sales exceeded that quarter in 1950 by 18.4 percent. Ninety-three companies representing a very substantial portion of the industry's volume reported non-liquid soap sales for the second quarter 1951 totaling 409,661,694 pounds.

Liquid soap sold by fifty-four manufacturers during the first six months this year amounted to 2,915,000 gallons, an increase of 31.3 percent over the same period in 1950. Second quarter 1951 sales of 1,393,510 exceeded the second quarter of 1950 by 40 percent. First quarter sales this year were 24.2 percent over that same period a year ago.

Sales of synthetic detergents reported by thirty-seven manufacturers for the first half of 1951 totaled 611,528,000 pounds exceeding the first half of 1950 by 17.8 percent. Second quarter 1951 sales were 277,927,000 pounds up 9.6 percent over second quarter 1950. Sales for the first quarter 1951 totaling 333,601,000 were 25.7 percent over that same period a year ago.

Nickel '50 Consumption Set Peacetime Record

Total consumption of nickel in the United States established a peacetime record in 1950 and was 45 percent greater than in 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Deliveries to the government stockpile were smaller. Stocks of nickel held by consumers in the United States declined 34 percent to 11,813,000 pounds on December 31, 1950, and were equivalent to slightly more than three weeks' requirements at the 1950 rate of consumption. Imports of nickel into the United States were about the same in 1950 as in 1949.

Total consumption of nickel was 198,043,618 pounds in 1950, of which about 39 percent was utilized in stainless and other steels. Usage of nickel in stainless steel was 76 percent more in 1950 than in 1949, but that for other steels was only 32 percent larger. Consumption of nickel in high-temperature and electrical-resistance alloys was up 38 percent and that for anodes gained 26 percent. The use of nickel in cast irons was 44 percent more. Most of the nickel consumed in 1950 was in the form of metal, but the proportion of oxide and oxide sinter used was slightly more in 1950 than in 1949.

Plaskon Appoints Davidson Associate Research Head

The appointment of Dr. John B. Davidson as an associate director of research has been announced by M. H. Bigelow, technical director of the Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. Dr. Davidson will supervise research problems pertaining to industrial chemicals, silicones, glues and industrial resins.

Dr. Davidson joined the Plaskon technical staff as a group leader in charge of silicons and industrial chemicals research in May, 1950. He was formerly with Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, for eight years.

NPA Publishes Pamphlet On Conversion of Output

A four-page pamphlet, "Converting to Military Production," was issued August 16 by the office of small business of the National Production Authority. The pamphlet, which lists the steps for securing government prime contracts for defense items, is one of a series of production aids to help small business enterprises during the national emergency.

Copies of "Converting to Military Production" may be obtained free from Printing Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any department field office.

Farris Engineering Issues Manual

A new publication of the Farris Engineering Corporation, 583 Commercial avenue, Palisades Park, N. J., proposes an approach to the design of discharge header systems based upon the partial or complete elimination of back-pressure effects on tied-in safety-relief valves. Claimed to offer typical savings in the order of 75 percent on the cost of conventional discharge piping, this manual gives operating test data on the company's complete line of "FarriSeal" and "BalanSeal" bellows-type safety-relief valves. Copies of the manual (51-B) are available on request to Farris.

Monsanto Names P.H. Avon Merrimac Division Engineer

Proctor H. Avon has been appointed division engineer of Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division. Mr. Avon succeeds John S. Hayes, who has been promoted to assistant director of the company's general engineering department in St. Louis (OPD, 8/13/51). Both appointments are effective September 1.

Mr. Avon joined Monsanto in 1937. Four years later he was named assistant design engineer. He became design engineer for the Merrimac Division in 1947.

Oil Merger Planned

A proposed merger of the Atlantic Oil Company, Process Petroleums, Ltd., and Allied Oil Producers, three Canadian firms, was announced last week by Atlantic. The merger, to be voted September 4, includes an increase in Atlantic stock par value from $1 to $2 a share. Princess stockholders will receive one Atlantic share for each four and Allied shareholders one for each six shares they hold. The company will be listed as Canadian Atlantic Oil Company.

Israel Buys Pipeline

The Israeli government has purchased the British Overseas Food Corporation's mile-long fuel pipeline running from Mtwara to Nachingwea in South Tanganyika for £250,000 ($700,000) payable in United States dollars. Israel also is paying for dismantling the pipeline and flying out technicians. The pipeline, which cost about £400,000 ($1,200,000), was described in London as part of the capital equipment Britain pumped into Tanganyika from 1948 onward in connection with an ill-fated peanuts scheme.

Cyanamid Reassigns Weith

The industrial chemicals division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Dr. A. J. Weith as product supervisor in the synthetic organic chemicals department. Dr. Weith joined Cyanamid in 1937 and worked in the Stamford Research Laboratories until 1950 when he joind the sales department in New York.

Mirza Joins Sumner

Dr. John Mirza has joined the research department of the Sumner Chemical Company at Elkhart, Ind. Dr. Mirza was recently with Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Sumner is completing extensive additions to its research and plant facilities both at Elkhart and at Zeeland, Mich.

Hopkins Names Tysdal

E. M. Tysdal has been named sales representative for J. L. Hopkins & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Tysdal has been active in the drug, botanical and aromatics industries for the past forty-one years, particularly in Chicago and the midwest area.

Glass Container Shipments: June

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during June was 6,684,922, as compared with 6,815,489 in May, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,121,069 in June, against 1,299,171 in May; chemicals, 724,833 in June, against 740,144 in May, and toiletries, 136,136 in June, against 627,097 in May.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during June totaled 3,162,344, compared with 3,574,806 in May. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 263,103 in June, against 346,145 in May; chemicals, 98,485 in June, against 138,290 in May, and toiletries, 136,136 in June, against 153,665 in May.

Trade Briefs

Ira G. Needles, vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., has been elected president. He succeeds George W. Sawin, who has resigned.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has published a twenty-four-page booklet for the retail drug trade, titled "Selling Information at Your Fingertips."

Bjorksten Research Laboratories has appointed Professor J. W. Perry, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, director of the division of chemical literature.

Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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4-Chlorobenzyl Ether of Beta-n-ethoxyethyl Salicylate

Adhesives — Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose derivatives.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical — Intermediate (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in making pharmaceutical chemicals.

Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) for cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic — Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in nail enamels, and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives as base material.

Electrical — Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2129802, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer — Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in lacquers, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in making laminated-fiber, and molded articles, and plastic materials from or containing cellulose derivatives.

Rubber—Plasticizer (US 2129801, 2128902, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (US 2128901, 2128902, and 2128975) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Potassium Acetate

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Cellulose Products—Humectant in making rayon.

Chemical—Process material in making various fine chemicals.

Glue—Humectant in making glues.

Leather—Humectant in making leather.

Paper—Humectant in making paper.

Plastics—Humectant in making cellophane.

Textile—Humectant in making textiles.

Tobacco—Humectant for tobacco.

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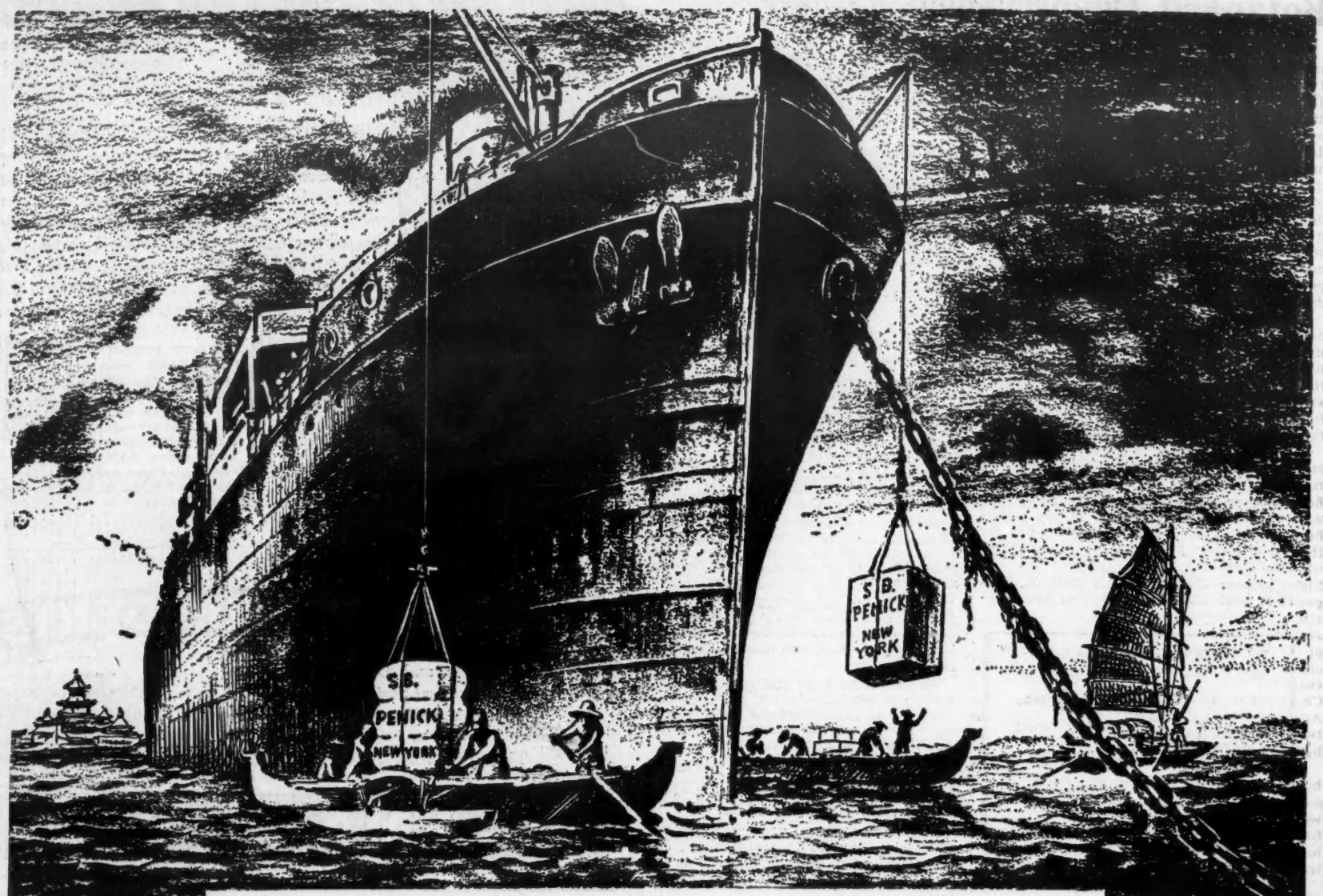

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Spot demand for botanicals centered on small, jobbing requirements last week. Trade in both the drug and condimental divisions did little more than simmer. In drugs, a fair amount of contract buying was noted but little interest was shown in flavoring materials for either later or immediate delivery. In one sense, however, the market was an improvement over that in the past several weeks; prices on drug items ceased declining; inquiries for a few items came from abroad—though business seldom resulted; and replacement costs, more than current demand, tended to support current spot prices. The market index remained at 215.5.

Export inquiries developed for senega, cascara, witch hazel, passion flower herb, mandrake, wild cherry, white pine, and lobelia but the development got little farther than the inquiry stage. The lack of an ample supply of United States dollars for use in the purchase of botanicals hurt the chances of doing large business.

The Korean situation, though still a stalemate between the American negotiators and the Red consultants on a cease-fire, seemed to hold future possibilities with respect to a resumption of import business in Chinese items. It appeared as though Washington was at least toying with the idea of easing its ban on United States exports to Hong Kong, which suggested to some that such an easing might also be accompanied by a more liberal attitude toward the United States imports of Chinese goods through the British crown colony. It was felt that should a cease-fire be promulgated, business with China would soon be restored to normality. At least, these future possibilities were in the current thought of botanical dealers in both drug and contimental items.

With respect to the small volume of botanical trade, sellers generally felt that current dullness in considerable measure was the result of relatively high inventories of buyers. And until such inventories be reduced, resumption of normal trade was unlikely.

Balsams

Copaiba—Increase in spot stocks has tended to ease some of the very high quotations made during the period in which supplies had been subnormal because of an absence of imports in quantity. From a strictly sellers' market, the spot has turned in favor of buyers.

Fir—Canadian balsam remained on the firm side at $34.50 per gallon, a price said to be in line with the present cost of replacements. Oregonian balsam failed to decline further, becoming steadier at $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon. In a single quarter—one not featuring Oregon material—$3.25 was named.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Local information reported the development of inquiries for goods to move into export channels. However, none but the preliminaries of negotiation was said to have eventuated by the close of last week.

Simarubra—Inactivity on the part of buyers has curbed replacement buying so substantially that at the present time very little bark was said to be in general distribution on spot. Quotations seemed to be virtually nominal in most quarters.

Beans

Vanilla—The somewhat firmer foreign markets continued to retain their moderate improvement; when bids were cabled against offerings, they were mainly rejected by foreign shippers. However, so far as local conditions were concerned, the recent absorption of spot goods removed sufficient quantities to result in a firmer undertone if not actual improvement in prices obtainable. Importers said that consumers can hardly go wrong in buying on the present foreign or spot markets; prices at such low levels are believed to be thoroughly safe for consumer operations. It is the absence of large consumers from the international markets that appears to be the reason why such low prices prevail today. The general feeling was that a return of normal buying will be soon reflected in rising prices.

Flowers

Chamomile—Recent price declines have not been general in scope and have resulted mainly from the very low volume of demand prevailing for many weeks. Only immediate needs were covered last week and the total was of jobbing size.

Clover—Stocks were less than had been hoped for; domestic collection has not been normal despite the fairly high prices collectors have offered workers. Local prices were quite firm despite the very light demand of the moment.

Saffron—The price decline on Spanish flowers stopped at $24 per pound, which was rather close to present replacement costs. However, lack of consumer demand kept the market temporarily on the easier side.

Gums

Aloe—Curacao gum was basically strong; an absence of reasonably priced offerings from the source has made local sellers mainly reserved. Ceiling restrictions hold some sellers down to 35c. per pound as their top price but only regular customers would be supplied at that levels. The market ranged to 60c. The feeling was that the source would eventually be forced to accept less than the prices last cabled. In fact, there has been already a drop of about 6c. per pound from the reported recent top of replacement quotations.

Karaya—The very dull market continued unabated, a fact which tended to keep prices soft and in a position favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand.

Locustbean—Conditions suggested that the present buyers' market would continue until such time as demand from manufacturing consumers shall undergo a substantial improvement. The call was small last week and prices continued to be soft.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Prices were more clearly defined; until recently prices reported on untested leaves had been substantially below those named on tested merchandise. Last week, according to seller prices ranged 50c. to 52c. The outlook for the domestic crop was good.

Buchu—Dealers showed no further disposition to push down prices as a reflection of the lack of normal consuming demand. A steadier situation prevailed last week and prices were 35c. to 40c. per pound in a not very competitive spot market.

Laurel—Although dealers reported an almost total lack in demand for spot goods, a modicum of business was done in goods to arrive; such business in Portuguese leaves was done at 9¾c. to 10c. per pound.

Lobelia—The presently dull market was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California, brown, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmeg, E. L., shole, 1c. per lb.
splits, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
white, 25c. per lb.
red, Louisiana longs, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mex., 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
oriental, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Haitian, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
215.5	215.5	217.4	184.9	189.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Aug. 10

New York

Celery seed, 4 lots, 556 bags: filthy; oil damaged.
Chillies, 119 bags: filthy.
Karaya gum, 3 lots, 67 bags: oil damaged
Mace, 2 lots, 40 bags: filthy.
Moss, 100 bales: filthy.
Mustard seed, 3 lots, 550 bags: filthy.
Orange peel, 110 bags: filthy.
Paprika, 100 bags: filthy.
Psyllium husk, 7 lots, 976 bags: oil damaged.
Sesame seed, 743 bags: filthy.

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expected to disappear when Fall shall probably return a more active demand. Conditions last week did not suggest sales later on at declining prices.

Sage—Concern with respect to probable demand during the Fall months was expressed last week; normally, sausage manufacturers expand their production at that time and restore consumption of sage to normal size. Meanwhile, local sellers retained prices unchanged last week, it being realized that still lower prices would not cause demand to be resumed.

Senna—The market seemed steadier. At least, no further price shading developed and dealers adhered more closely to prices prevailing on replacement leaves at the origins.

Sweet Basil—The California market has worked down to 85c per pound but local sellers have yet to reflect that position. Most stock now unsold on spot was bought at higher prices than now rule on the Coast. Imported material was still available at 85c. to 90c. per pound.

Thyme—Substantial part of the needs of one of the largest medicinal manufacturers were understood to have been covered by liberal purchases made direct in France but credited to the account of the local agent. High oil content led to the payment of a price premium.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—New developments were lacking. Information with respect to quotations on shipment goods from Portugal suggested that price declines at that origin had ceased for the time being at least. Locally, quotations were noted but in the absence of new business, they seemed to be about nominal for both spots and futures.

Hops—Under a federal marketing order, sale of the 1951 crop, estimated at 59,925,000 pounds, is limited to 46,500,000 pounds. Production of the 13,423,000 pounds to be withheld from the market had a planting, cultivation, and harvesting cost that, presumably, must be borne by either the grower or the buyer—which must mean either less profit to the grower or higher prices to the buyer. A 22 percent over-production appears to be waste, wilfull or otherwise. Perhaps the loss comes out of the public purse by way of the necromancy of government control.

Papain—The market turned into a firmer path. Those whose ceiling permitted an advance from recent levels did establish a market at higher levels. Where ceiling would not permit a rise, the sellers became reserved in their offerings. The local situation reflected a dwindling of spot stocks and a strengthening at the origins.

Roots

Arrow—The higher spot prices developed of late were firmly maintained last week and an arrival of almost 3,000 bags during the previous week had no adverse effect on the price views of the leading suppliers.

Blood—Ordinarily, prices would be declining at this time of the year if the collection were normal. However, prices at present show more than ordinary strength, a condition in line with the conservative dig thus far this Summer and the prices paid to stimulate gathering.

Galangal—Some thought that the forecast of an easing of the Federal ban on United States exports to Hong Kong might eventually lead to a resumption of normal shipments of galangal from that port. If root be available and if it be certain that American dollars therefore won't get into Red hands, export should be possible in a volume covering U. S. needs.

Gentian—Some foreign advices had it that the French were accepting somewhat lower prices on shipment parcels. Locally, prices remained steady to firm as a reflection of what it had cost dealers to acquire their present spot stocks.

Rhubarb—If more trade be permitted between the U. S. and British Hong Kong, it may result in some improvement in exports from that island to this country. This market could stand an increase in arrivals of Chinese root.

Seeds

Anise—Czech and Mexican seed were advanced; the former to 14½c. to 15c. per pound and the latter to 15c. to 15½c. Other varieties showed resistance to further price decline unless replacements shall become more plentiful and cheaper.

Caraway—For the first time in several weeks, prices failed to decline. They seemed steadier at 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound, although demand played no part in the development. Spot seed is virtually 50 percent lower than it was last February when the market here was 24c. per pound.

Cardamom—Bold, bleached seed did not seem to be quoted on spot. Medium sized bleached seed was quoted $4.20 per pound for later arrivals but spots of this item seemed also unavailable. Decorticated seed was unchanged. Green cardamom was lower at $2.75 per pound for Alleppey and $2.70 for Ceylon material.

Celery—The declining market in India appeared to be ended. Prices were steadier and spot quotations failed to move further in favor of buyers. French seed on spot was 37c. per pound but August arrival was offered at 36c.

Cumin—Strengthening of spot prices continued, they rose to 21½c. to 22c. per pound for either Iranian or Indian seed. Local belief in still higher prices appeared to depend on the restoration of export business to a market notably absent for some weeks.

Fennel—Prices on Indian and Syrian seed became nominal at 22c. and 18c. per pound, respectively. French was also nominal at 14½c. Czech dark seed was offered firm at 12½c. per pound; light seed, 18c.

Mustard—Weakness in price and amplitude of offerings of foreign seed was expected to bring a continued reduction in prices asked for seed grown in Montana. The Montana yellow was lower at 12c. per pound, and the oriental was down to 8c., both quoted being f.o.b. source. California brown seed was up to 12c.

Spices

Clove—Source prices were reported to be substantially above spots at 52c. to 53c. per pound for Madagascars and 54c. to 55c. for Zanzibars. Spot stocks were very small and only a few parcels have been committed for shipment to this market. Unless buying be resumed liberally, the end of the year could well find the item almost unobtainable.

Nutmegs—East Indians turned around last week and whole was higher at 52c. to 53c. per pound while splits went to 51c. to 52c. West Indians failed to change in price. It may be recalled that East Indians were priced at 71c. per pound last January.

Pepper—Whenever an order entered for spot goods last week, sellers' ideas on prices were stronger and mainly higher. The result was that some trading in black pepper was done at $1.75, following which it was intimated that more of the same might be done at $1.74. Anything like a cheap lot of pepper was taken promptly. Indonesia continued to be out of the picture as a competitive seller with the Lampong article. Some here said that the report of a short and late Indonesian crop may have been confirmed by the failure of Indonesian shippers to contract for future shipments. Local warehouse stocks dropped about 8 percent in July. Also, July shipments from India were very light. The belief that the spot market was one of high statistical strength seemed likely to be translated into fact once buying in volume be resumed by the food industries.

Friday quotations were as follows: Spot, $1.77 to $1.78 per pound; September delivery, $1.77 to $1.78; October delivery, $1.77 to $1.78; white pepper, $2.80.

Pimento—Mexican allspice was advanced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound but Guatemala remained unchanged at 20c. to 20½c. Jamaica remained very firm at 28½c. to 29c., a level reached when Jamaica set 25½c. as the official export price.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Another dull week was passed by the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. With only occasional orders coming in, dealers were inclined to blame the dull mainly on the midsummer vacation period. In addition, they believed, the frantic buying which followed the outbreak of war seems to have left consumers with inventories large enough to take care of their needs for quite a while. Many materials were currently offered at more reasonable prices at primary centers, but prices were still considerably higher than they were before the Korean situation arose. During the past week, only distilled lime oil showed a rise in price, although there were also firmer trends in such items as caraway and spearmint oils, as well. The weakened citronella oil market has resulted in price reductions in its many important derivatives. These included citronellol, geraniol, geranyl acetate and hydroxycitronellal. Citral and the ionones were beginning to soften with the lemongrass oil situation. A slight reduction was made in the lavender flower oil, 30-32 percent ester grade. The price index moved down to 217.6, a drop of 0.7 point.

Petitgrain oil has shown much improvement in the past few weeks. Some large shipments have helped to replenish the small supplies and it was reported that sales have been made on spot at a level below the price floor set in Paraguay. Another tight item which has begun to ease was Dalmatian sage oil. However, many dealers still considered its cost too high. Producers of aromatics as well as dealers have expressed the hope that the present business slump will end soon when toilet goods manufacturers begin to prepare for the Christmas season.

Essential Oils

Anise—According to the trade, there were plenty of offers of this oil being made on the spot market. These offers found few takers although the prices were steady and reasonable at $1.80 to $2.60 a pound. With buying virtually at a standstill, the present stocks might last for quite a while, despite the fact that replacements were unavailable.

Bois de Rose—The spot market has reached a point of stability and prices were held at the unchanged level of $4 to $4.75 a pound. According to the trade, reports from Brazil have indicated that there may be a shortage of material in the future. Since all logs expected for this year came to port during the high water period, which ended in June, it was possible for shippers to estimate the size of the yield for this year. With the price floor set upon the material by the Brazilian government, there seemed to be no chance of a price reduction, either on spot or at the source. Stocks were quite plentiful on the local market.

Cananga—Most dealers have refrained from making purchases of replacements of this oil because of the excessively high cost. Thus, spot stocks were very scarce and the few offers being made were at very high prices.

Caraway—There seemed to be firmness in some quarters, while elsewhere, prices held at unchanged levels. The seeds appeared to be available to distillers whenever they were needed and sales were steady, though not large.

Cinnamon—Prices for bark for distillation were said to be fluctuating with the trend of the war situation. During the past week, prices at the origin were reportedly stronger, but not sufficiently so to influence the spot price of the oil. According to the trade, the price of the bark depended mainly upon the demand made in Mexico for the material. It is an important food item in that country and the greatest quantity is sold there. On spot, the oil was stable in price and available when needed. Leaf oil was still rather firm and short in supply.

Citronella—There were not large quantities of Ceylon oil available, according to dealers but, nevertheless, most offers from the origin have been declined. The Formosan article continued to display much weakness and some shading of prices on the spot market was indicated. It was believed that attempts were being made in Formosa to raise the shipping price, but dealers did not believe that they would be effective. Guatemalan oil seemed to be holding firmer, its price being very close to that of the true Java oil. There were almost no offers of this last material, and it has grown firmer again.

Clove—The price of spice continued its upward climb and supplies grew steadily tighter. Dealers reported some distillation where carryover stocks were good. However, it was hard to find much oil, even at the high prices of $3.25 to $3.75 a pound.

Dillweed—New crop was presently being distilled and seemed to be yielding good quantities of oil. This, added to the rather large carryover oil from last season, promised to make for a continuation of the easy market conditions which have prevailed for the past year. The total outcome of the cucumber crop was not yet known. Should it be large, the demand for the oil by picklers would show a marked pickup. Thus far there have been only spurts of buying interest. Prices remained at the very favorable level of $4 to $4.50 a pound.

Fir—This Canadian product remained quite firm at prices of $2.85 to $3.40 a pound. Offers from the source have been few and high priced. The spot stocks were limited, but were adequate to meet the mild demand.

Geranium—Bourbon oil prices continued to hold steady at the source and on spot. In the opinion of observers, were it not for the lack of demand, the market might be expected to rise sharply, since supplies were quite limited. Even more limited were the stocks of Algerian oil. There have been no offers of this material in many months and the small amounts remaining to be sold were very steady in price.

Lavandin—From all indications, the prospect for this oil was very favorable. The crop seems to have been quite successful and good quantities of oil may be expected within the next few months. Prices for the new oil were expected to be to the liking of dealers and consumers. On spot, the oil was freely offered at the unchanged price level of $4.25 to $5 a pound.

Lavender—New crop oil was in the process of distillation in France and reports from that source indicated that the crop would be about the same size as last year's. However, it appeared that prices might be a bit firmer, if shippers can command them. Spot stocks remained rather plentiful and the prices were slightly easier, in some quarters. The 30-32 percent grade was offered as low as $4.25 a pound. Elsewhere, quotations were more stable. Spanish spike oil was steady, good spot stocks being available at prices of $2.80 to $3.75 a pound. Since Spain has placed a price floor on this material, it may be expected to stay at a fairly steady level.

Lemon—The main problem in this market continued to be the shortage of supply of Californian oil. The price of that material held firmly at $5 per pound and a small steady flow of material came from the source. However, dealers could sell much more than was available to them. Good quality Italian oil was exceedingly high in price, but large quantities of low citral oil could be had for as low as $4.50 per pound.

Lemongrass—Most recently there has been a tendency toward higher prices for this oil. However, dealers stated that the primary market has been fluctuating from day to day. More oil was needed on spot and shipments were expected. The market price remained unchanged at $3.40 to $4.25 per pound. The recent shipment of this oil has been used for the production of the various derivatives, which have now become less expensive.

Lime—Distilled oil prices continued to climb higher as stocks dwindled and sales remained active. The tight Mexican variety was quoted between $7.75 and $8.60 per pound while material from West Indies moved to a range of $8 to $9.25 a pound. Where ceilings restricted prices,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lime oil, distilled, Mexican, 15c. per lb.
West Indian, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronellol, 30c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 30c. per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 30c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 45c. per lb.
Lavender oil, 30-32%, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
217.6	218.3	219.4	132.7	151.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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small quantities were offered as low as $7 a pound.

Nutmeg—Although the spice has been growing easier in the past few weeks, the oil has been maintained at unchanged prices. East Indian oil was steady at $4.50 to $5.75 a pound, a few dealers still holding rather good quantities. West Indian oil was offered by some suppliers at $4 to $4.75 a pound. Buying interest was not too large.

Ocotea Cymbarum—With a government price floor in effect in Brazil, the price of this oil was steady at 75c. to $1 per pound. Offers from the origin have not been large, but it was said that some sales have been made below the floor. With artificial sassafras and camphor oils on the tight side, there was good interest shown in this oil.

Orange—Californian oil was found to be in a slightly better position than was lemon oil from that source. Nevertheless, stocks were far from large and prices were firmly maintained at $2.55 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon brand. Florida oil remained very tight with only small quantities coming to market from time to time at very high prices. The spot market was unchanged at $2.55 to $2.80 a pound. Very little Italian oil has been brought to the market and quotations made from that source were extremely high. West Indian oil continued to hold unchanged at $2.75 to $3.70 a pound, and only a small amount was available. The interest of consumers in these oils remained active, although the end of the big season was approaching.

Patchouli—Continuing to display much weakness, this oil was freely offered at the favorable price level of $14.50 to $23 per pound. However, there seemed to be no demand for the oil, even at these reduced prices. Two years ago, the oil was half the present level. At those prices, soap producers were more inclined to use the oil.

Peppermint—There continued to come the various rumors and early reports on the status of this crop. Some growers claimed that early tests indicated a low yield of oil in the Midwest. Also, it was said that rains have slowed down the growth. In the Far West, it has been claimed that rust has affected some of the growth. It was still too early to tell accurately just how successful the crop will be. On spot, carryover stocks have held up quite well and prices were unchanged.

Petitgrain—A recent shipment of oil arrived at this market and did much to improve the supply situation. Prices on spot, however, remained at $3.40 to $3.95 a pound, the level to which it dropped the previous week. It was reported by the trade that shippers in South America have been making urgent offers of oil, but demand has been lacking. It was stated that some spot sales have been made below the Paraguayan government's floor price.

Sage—While the entire crop was not yet in, there have been generous offers of Dalmatian leaves from the origin. Shippers were inclined to ask rather high prices for the material with the result that buying interest was not large. Importers and consumers were waiting for more of a price reduction before they might resume active purchasing. Spanish oil was steady both in volume and price. The small quantities of clary were unchanged in price and moved steadily to consumers.

Spearmint — Last week saw some new strength in the spot market. While the range of prices remained steady, at $5.25 to $6.25 a pound, little oil could be found below the price of $5.75. It was still too early to know just how big the new crop yield will be, but shippers seemed to be taking a firmer view with regard to their carryover stocks. Sales were reported to be few.

Thyme—It was reported that the new crop was in the process of being distilled at this time. Because of the price floor in effect in Spain, there was little or no change expected in the price. On spot the prices were maintained at a steady level throughout the period when other oils became exceedingly expensive.

Vetiver—Like geranium oil, the Bourbon variety was rather firm at the origin as well as on spot. Only the lack of demand has kept prices from rising at the source. Dealers expected an increase in sales as the toilet goods industry begins to prepare for Christmas within the next few months.

Wintergreen—This market appeared to be quite favorable at this time. New crop yields have been large and prices have held unchanged. Southern oil could be obtained at $3.25 to $19.50 per pound. Northern oil was priced between $5.75 and $14.50 per pound. A steady, but limited, interest was shown in both oils.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone — Although stocks were far from plentiful, this material was available with production keeping up at a steady pace. Prices were unchanged, remaining at a steady range of $1.35 to $1.85 per pound, according to producer and quantity.

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde — With the raw materials continuing to be tight and hard to get, this chemical remained quite firm and rather scarce. Producers reported making it as and when it is called for, thus having little stock on hand at any time. Spot quotations remained unchanged.

Citral—All producers of this material have now made price reductions because of the improved lemongrass oil supply. The minimum quotation remained at the recently reduced level of $7.75 a pound. Other reductions narrowed the price range to a high of $8.50 a pound. Production was maintained at a steady pace and stocks were quite adequate to meet all inquiries.

Citronellol—With citronella oil in its present weakened condition, this derivative was available at lower prices. Down 30c. per pound, it could be had at $3.30 to $3.60 per pound. Stocks were quite plentiful and production steady.

Geraniol—Like the other derivatives of citronella oil, these materials have reflected the easing of the oil, with the result that the extra grade was now down to $3 to $3.30 a pound, a reduction of 30c. per pound. The standard grade could be had in good quantity at $2.05 to $3.05 a pound. Both grades were freely offered, but buying interest was only mild at this time.

Geranyl Acetate—Following the trend of the citronella oil products, this material was weaker last week. Its price was down 30c. a pound in some places. This made for a price range of $3 to $3.60 per pound. Stocks were ample and producers foresaw continued good supply in keeping with the favorable oil market.

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ness of the citronella oil situation, this aromatic was priced more favorably for consumers. In some quarters, the item was reduced as much as 45c. per pound to a new low of $8.30 per pound. Elsewhere, prices ranged to a high of $9.10 a pound. With production active, supplies of the material were expected to continue to be plentiful.

Ionones—There has been a great improvement in the supply position of these lemongrass oil derivatives. However, more oil was needed before the materials might become easy. There have been some price reductions made by several producers, but the range of quotations remained unchanged. Alpha Ionone could be had at $8.15 to $12 a pound, beta was priced at the wide range of $8.60 to $17.50 a pound. Methyl ionone was steady in price. There was a decided softening in the market, and observers believed that more favorable prices might be expected in the near future.

Musk—Pricewise, all types of synthetic musk were stable. However, it was virtually impossible to obtain either ambrette or ketone at this time, because of the difficulties producers faced in obtaining basic chemicals. Xylol stocks were comfortably abundant and met with good demand from consumers.

Rhodinol—With geranium oil firm and tight once again, stocks of this derivative have been necessarily limited and high priced. What little there was available on the market was priced between $48 and $56 per pound.

Terpineol—There has been no change in the position of this material. It was being offered in good quantities and production continued without any problem. Prime grade was quoted between 43c. and 55c. a pound and extra grade could be had at 50c. to 61c. per pound.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists To Hold Meeting Sept. 11

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will resume its series of regular monthly dinner meetings on September 11 at Henrici's Restaurant in the Merchandise Mart. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Speaker of the evening will be Dr. Herbert L. Sanders, technical director of Ninol Laboratories, who will discuss "Rating the Surfactants."

Penick & Co. Now Offering Synthetic Jasmine Fragrance

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, is now offering "Jasmonene," a synthetic jasmine fragrance. Compared to currently high-price jasmine absolute, the new product, according to the company, is sold at a comparatively low price. Samples may be obtained on request to S. B. Penick & Co., 50 Church street, New York 7.

Curran Has New Solvent

Curran Ordnance Chemical Laboratory, Lawrence, Mass., has developed a synergistic solvent claimed to possess high grease cleaning and carbon removing properties for the purpose of cleaning carburetors, fuel pumps, diesel injectors, pistons, oil strainers and metal parts. The new product is described as a novel diphase solvent and comprises a water emulsion floating top layer sealing a volatile chloraromatic solvent lower layer. High synergism is said to result from the combined action of the detergency of the two layers against water soluble and oil soluble dirt respectively.

Mason Joins Strong Cobb

W. A. Mason has rejoined the staff of Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, after an absence of twenty years. Mr. Mason will act as production consultant, working as assistant to vice-president Michael A. Lauria. Starting with Strong Cobb in 1908, Mr. Mason left the employ of the company in 1931.

Centflor Moves

Centflor Manufacturing Company has moved its laboratory and offices to 500 West 52 street, New York 19. The firm's warehouse is now located at 508 West 52 street. The new telephone number is Circle 6-8307-8.

Bush Votes Stock Bonus

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, London, has voted a 1 shilling per share centenary bonus to its stockholders. The current year is the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the company by William John Bush in 1851. W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., is the New York representative of the parent company in London.

Trade Briefs

Lion Match Company has leased approximately 10,000 square feet of space at 18-20 Steinway Square, Long Island City, N. Y.

Roy Titus, vice-president of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., has left for an extended business trip in France, England, Italy and Germany.

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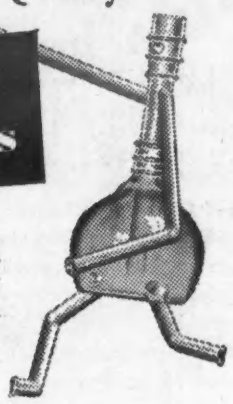
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Protective Coatings Materials

Some easings in demand were apparent the protective coatings market last eek, but they were not of a serious ature, a survey of the market indicated. onfidence of consumers in their ability to tain material and the ordinary summer down were said to be the main reasons r the easings.

Aluminum paste and powder had soft- ed and the supply was said to be ade- uate for the demand. Carbon black was little slower but business was termed till pretty healthy." The softening that as apparent in dry colors was said to ve resulted from inventory adjustments consumers. Lead and zinc metals con- nued in a tight position and the result as that their pigments held to their pre- ous position of strong demand and nched supply. Although supply of ti- nium dioxide was in fairly good shape, was still not strong enough to accommo- ate all of the demand.

Pyrophyllite continued in a strong posi- on as far as inquiry was concerned, with equests coming from all sections of the nsuming trades. Supply was approxi- ately strong enough to handle it, but ere was not enough of it so that it was eely available. The easier trend in the aint industry along with the better in- entories in the hands of consumers had rought a softening in synthetic resins. uyers were said to be working off their ocks but were soon expected to have hem at a point which would require them return to the market in order to keep hem at that point. Natural resins con- nued unchanged, although cooler weath- r was expected to bring an increase in he requirements of consumers. Shellac eld on price and appeared to be in a ttle firmer position. Consumer inquiry as a little better although spotty. Case- n was unchanged with the principal inter- st centered on the government restric- ions on imports. The immediate effect as not considerable because of the light demand, but the trade was inter- sted to see what would happen when the emand attained more strength.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The demand as reported to have eased off moderately. Paste and powder were said to be the only luminum products that had eased and his was attributed largely to inventories hat had been built up by the paint indus- ry. Supply was said to be sufficient to ccommodate the market, although it was tressed that a CMP order will assure elivery of material, while the absence of CMP order might mean that a customer annot be sure of the supply.

Black, Carbon—The demand last week as reported to be a little slower than t had been, but this was not a considerable easing and it was said that nothing serious appeared to be in prospect. Despite the oftening, the inquiry was termed "still retty healthy." The supply was closer to balance with the demand than it had been nd the prices were reported unchanged rom previous levels.

Dry Colors—The demand was reported o have shown some easing but this was light and was considered to have re- sulted pretty much from inventory adjust- ments. Supply held at a good point and price structure was at the previous levels.

Lead Pigments—There were no price changes for these items last week and there were no particularly important de- velopments in the supply or demand. The amount of material available continued on the tight side while the demand held at as strong levels as ever.

Titanium Dioxide—Prices held at their previously established levels and the de- mand continued at the very good point that had been apparent for some time. The supply was in fairly good shape but was still reported not strong enough to accommodate all of the consumer inquiry.

Zinc Pigments—The market for the pig- ments continued pretty much as it had been. The demand held to strong levels and there was still the tightness in sup- ply that had been apparent for some time. Conditions in the metal continued to exert their influence on the market for the pigments.

Fillers and Extenders

Pyrophyllite—The demand continued at extremely high levels with all sections of the consuming industries purchasing con- siderable amounts. The supply was re- ported to be just about up to the demand but there was no abundance of it. It was said that August has been a big month for the insecticide grade despite the fact that that is pretty late in the season for that grade. The listings were:—standard, 200 mesh, $11.50 per ton; 230 mesh, $21.50 per ton; 325 mesh, $15.75 per ton; No. 3, 200 mesh, $11 per ton; insecticide grade, 200 mesh, $13 to $13.50 per ton, and rub- ber grade, 140 mesh, $11.50 to $12 per ton.

Synthetic Resins

The easier tone to demand was still apparent last week. Part of the reason was a softer tone in the paint industry and the other part was the confidence that con- sumers now had in their ability to obtain enough material to take care of their re- quirements. When material was hard to obtain, it was found that consumers stocked up with all they could purchase, but now that supply is freer they are working off their inventories to a point where they will be carrying about a 30- day inventory. That means at the pres- ent time, it was pointed out, that they are actually consuming more than they are buying, because of their consumption of inventories. It was thought, however, that this condition will soon clear up as the consumers get their inventories to a point at which they want them and then return to the market for normal purchases. Price reductions in some lines were anticipated this week as a result of the lower prices of such items as soybean and linseed oils.

Phenolics continued the tightest of all. Styrenated alkyds were tight and so were the melamines. Urea-formaldehydes, alkyds and maleics were reported to be free.

A new stabilizer for transparent vinyl plastics has been developed, it was an- nounced last week. The new product will be used in vinyl resin film and sheeting wherever exceptional light stability is of importance, such as raincoats, upholstery, drapes and shower curtains, the producer said. It is said that it will not stain when in contact with sulphur. It is a barium- sodium organic complex and is priced at $1.25 per pound.

Pyroxylin Scrap—Inventories in the hands of consumers were said to be at pretty high levels and for that reason there was an easing off in the demand. More scrap is being produced at this time and it was said that it would not be sur- prising to see a downward trend in price,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 46c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, tankcars, less carload, 2c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	178.2

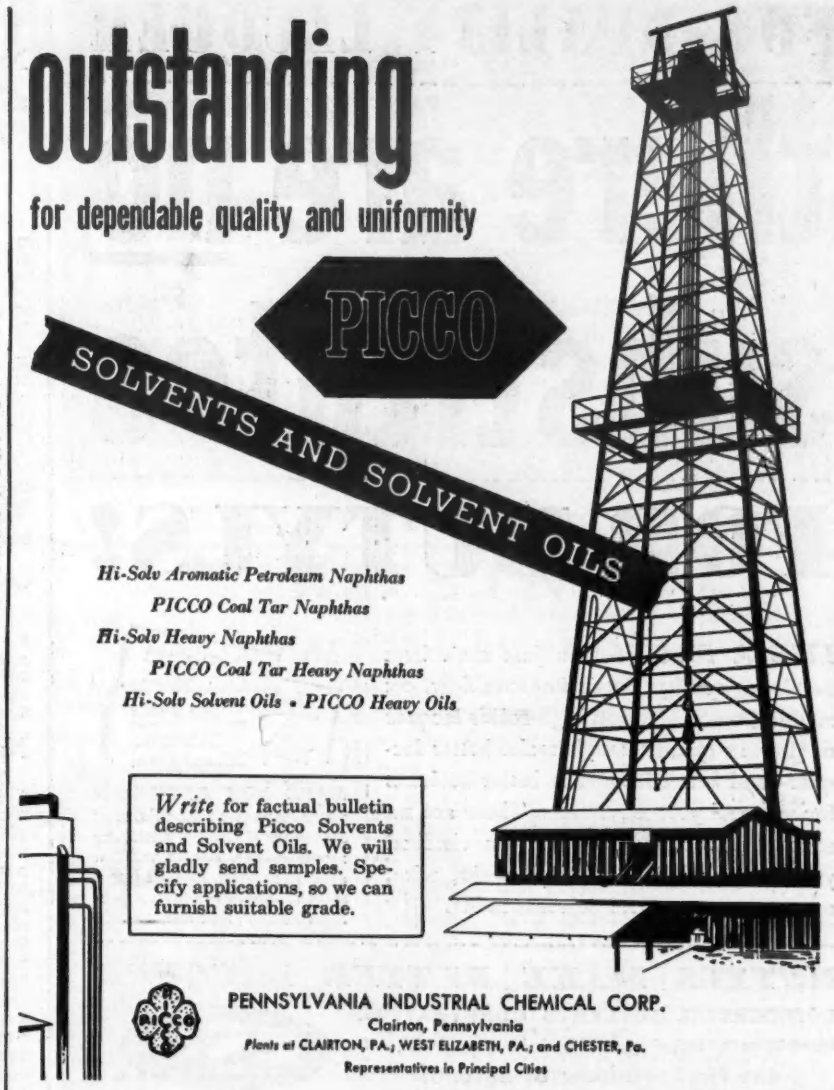
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: June

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in June, 1951, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $104,673,267. These establish- ments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Details of sales re- ported with comparative data for 1950 follows:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1951, June	$104,673,267	$55,633,624	$38,672,302	$29,704,570	$9,167,732	$10,167,341
Total, 6 months	645,718,574	342,127,447	244,912,355	182,055,192	62,857,163	58,678,772
1950, June	108,910,472	61,914,936	36,710,365	27,196,453	9,522,912	10,276,171
Total, 6 months	533,740,194	294,132,949	189,908,465	140,239,184	49,669,281	49,698,780

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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although as of the present the listings are holding.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended August 17 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.40	$10.15
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.40	10.15
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.40	10.15
F	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.40	10.15
G	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.56	9.40	10.15
H	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.56	9.40	10.15
I	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.56	9.40	10.15
K	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.56	9.40	10.15
M	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.56	9.40	10.15
N	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.56	9.40	10.15
WG	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.56	9.45	10.20
WW	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.56	9.55	10.30
X	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.56	9.55	10.30

	Drums				
Sales	...	100	...	...	154
Receipts	304	832	54	38	132
Shipments	...	...	1,381	...	362
Stocks	20,512	21,344	20,017	20,055	19,825

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b....gal. (7 lbs.).	.79
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse....gal. (7 lbs.).	.90

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.67¼	.67¼	.67¼	.67¼	.67¼
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, bbls.	502	342	...	224	503
Shipments, bbls.	115	83	37	81	145
Stocks, bbls.	4,201	4,460	4,423	4,566	4,924

Natural Resins

The demand for the gums continued on the quiet side during the past week, although there was optimism that it would pick up after the summer lull. Inventories in the hands of consumers, it was said, were at a low point and would have to be replenished before long. Importers here were able to obtain most of the materials they were interested in, although it was said that there were some difficulties with goods from Macassar. Stocks here were not heavy but it was stated that there were sufficient amounts on hand to accommodate customers, at least until the new arrivals came in. Prices at the source continue on the steady side and it was pointed out that there were no signs that there was any softening because countries other than the United States continued to purchase in sufficient amounts to keep prices firm. The situation at the source, with business good in tin and rubber, made it necessary for the trade to compete for labor.

Forty cases of dammar gum landed here this week from Kohsichang and 60 cases from Singora. Arrivals from Manila were 187 bags of copal gum.

Shellac—The market appeared a little firmer last week as Calcutta tightened up a bit. It was not demand from this country that was causing the firming at the source, it was said. The consumer inquiry here was still on the spotty side, although it was said to be a little stronger and the trade expected that it would become stronger from now on as the cooler weather approached and more interest was likely to be observed. The supply here was strong enough to accommodate the present demand although it had been said that if there should be a sharp increase there might be some pinches, for American importers had not been purchasing much recently.

Seedlac imports from Bangkok last week amounted to 1,091 bags. There were also 272 bags of shellac from Bangkok and 28 bags from Calcutta.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Prices continued unchanged last week. The demand held as strong as ever all around. Long fiber was reported to be in a very tight position while the short fiber was about normal.

Casein—The big item of interest in the market for casein last week was the government restriction on imports, based on five-twelfths of what a particular importer brought in during the recent base period. It was also thought that Washington might soon act on price. Except for goods afloat and the immediate upset caused by the restriction, the order had no great effect since the present demand for casein is not great. However, if here should be a sudden upswing of demand the situation would probably present something of a problem. If the demand exceeded the amounts permitted to be imported there would have to be a greater reliance on domestic.

The Argentine producers were maintaining their prices regardless of the slight demand in this country. There were not many inquiries as the buyers seemed to continue their attitude of holding back. Hand to mouth purchasing was apparent and consumers seemed to be pretty much inclined to consume their inventories. The low price of French material was still offering competition to Argentina.

Demand for domestic casein was similar to that for imported. It was reported that there were no signs of a pickup at this time and the only apparent reason for the lack of interest appeared to be a desire on the part of consumers to lower their inventories. There was plenty of stock available for the current demand.

Import figures last week showed the arrival of 1,000 bags from Rotterdam, 500 bags from Hamburg, 7,040 bags from Aarhus, 1,280 bags from Wellington and 280 bags from Buenos Aires.

Glue—Production of hide glue during the month of June amounted to 5,979,308 pounds, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Census. This was somewhat lower than the May production, which amounted to 6,609,026 pounds, but was higher than the June, 1950, figure of 5,269,152 pounds.

Shipments of hide glue during June came to 5,708,181 pounds, a lesser amount than that of the previous month, which stood at 6,169,374 pounds. In June a year ago the shipments aggregated 5,186,734 pounds.

Stocks at the end of June amounted to 8,742,784 pounds. This was a larger amount than the May figure of 8,471,657 pounds, but considerably less than the 13,253,441 pounds at the end of June a year ago.

Glue imports last week amounted to 150 cases from Marseilles and 300 bags from Liverpool. Bone glue arrivals totaled

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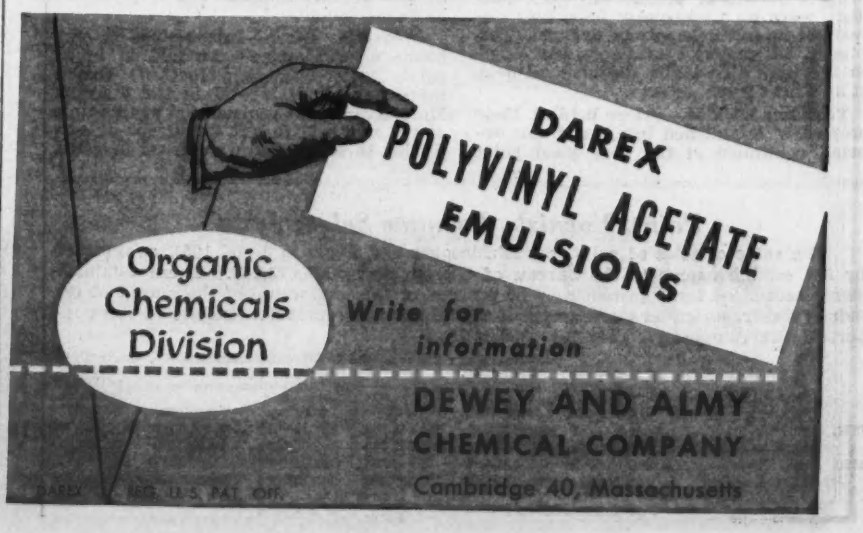

302 bags from Istanbul and 300 bags from Rotterdam. It was also reported that 65 barrels of gluestock landed from Buenos Aires and 54 bundles from Puerto Barrios.

Graphite—Landed in this country last week were 750 bags from Colombo.

Gypsum — Import figures last week showed the arrival of 20,561 tons of this material from Hantsport.

Lecithin—The market for this material was without particular feature last week as far as price was concerned. The demand was reported to be a little better than it had been some time ago and the supply continued at high enough levels to accommodate the requirements of consumers without any trouble.

Metals Disintegrating Names Ribelin Houston Distributor

Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has announced the appointment of the Roy A. Ribelin Distributing Company, 570-A M. & M. Building, Houston, Tex., as distributor for its line of aluminum pastes and powders and gold bronze powders in southeastern Texas. C. M. Buhler, Jr., manager of the Houston office of Ribelin, will be in charge of service for metal pigments and assist in metal pigment application problems. Warehouse stocks of standard metals disintegrating pigments will be maintained in Houston to permit releases against immediate production requirements.

Mason Paint Co. Property Sold

Property of the Mason Paint Company, 1520 Algonquin parkway, Louisville, Ky., has been sold again to seven stockholders of the company for $190,000 at a circuit court commissioners sale. The sale had been ordered to satisfy claims of $188,335, in which the largest creditor was the Union Federal Building & Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind. William T. Mason, president of the company, bought the property from the court about two months ago for $293,000, and paid in $6,500, but failed to make further payments, and, according to the agreement, the property was readvertised for sale.

Kaiser Gypsum Buys Plant Site

Kaiser Gypsum, a division of Henry J. Kaiser Company, has purchased nine acres in the Duwamish district of Seattle, Wash., as the site of a proposed plant that would be the first complete gypsum products factory in the northwest area in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The proposed plant would produce a full line of gypsum products, including lath, wallboard, sheathing, plaster, agricultural gypsum and cement retarder. Kaiser Gypsum at present operates two manufacturing plants in California, at Long Beach and Redwood City.

US Capital Sought For Graphite Mines

Jennestad Grafittverk A/S, of Norway, wishes to interest a United States firm in investing capital to permit exploitation of graphite mines of which the Norwegian concern is stated to be the owner.

The mines reportedly have ample deposits of fairly rich graphite ore, several tons of which were produced during the occupation of Norway in World War II. Investigations have recently been made through both electric and diamond drilling, but the owners lack capital to proceed with development of the mines.

Interested parties may obtain further details by corresponding with Jennestad Grafittverk A/S, Jennestad, Vesteraalen, Norway.

Reichhold Sales Dept. Moving to New York

P. L. Swisher, vice-president in charge of sales and advertising of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and his staff are moving from Detroit to New York and will begin functioning from the company's new offices in the International Building, Rockefeller Center, on August 27.

Following sixteen years as advertising manager and assistant sales manager for the O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Ind., Mr. Swisher joined the Reichhold organization in 1934 as sales and advertising manager. In 1939 he was made vice-president in charge of sales and advertising and was elected a member of the concern's board of directors in October, 1950.

British Firm to Produce Viscose Staple in US

Courtaulds, Ltd., has formed a new wholly-owned subsidiary in this country under the name, Courtaulds, Inc. The British-owned firm plans to erect a plant in the United States to produce initially 50,000,000 pounds of viscose rayon staple.

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Nat'l Lead Develops New Vinyl Plastics Stabilizer

A new stabilizer for transparent vinyl plastics has been developed by the chemicals division of National Lead Company, New York. Known as "Dutch Boy CS-137," the new product will be used in vinyl resin film and sheeting wherever exceptional light stability is of importance, such as in raincoats, upholstery, drapes and shower curtains. Another important advantage claimed for the new product is that it will not stain when in contact with sulphur.

Evidence of its excellent resistance to light exposure is said by the company to be shown by the fact that 6,000 hours in a Weather-Ometer found "CS-137" substantially unchanged, while formulations generally accepted at present for resistance to light usually fail in less than 1,000 hours. "Dutch Boy CS-137" is a barium-sodium organic complex and is priced at $1.25 a pound. Further information may be obtained from the chemicals division, National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York 6.

Cyanamid Develops New Styrenated Alkyd Resin

The coating resins department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the development of "Cycopol S 203-5," a non-castor styrenated alkyd copolymer resin designed specifically as the sole vehicle for Military Specification MIL-E-10687 (ORD) enamel; lusterless, quick drying, November 15, 1950.

According to Cyanamid, use of the new resin will permit those who are limited by castor oil restrictions and those who wish to safeguard themselves against the possibility of even greater castor oil curtailment to formulate a satisfactory alternative finish free of these restrictions. A data sheet describing the characteristics of "Cycopol S 203-5" has been prepared by the company.

Diamond Magnesium Plant At Painesville, Ohio, Opened

Frank W. Jarvis, president of Diamond Magnesium Company, has announced that the concern's plant at Painesville, Ohio, is again making magnesium metal and expects to have facilities in full production by the end of this year. The plant was originally built by the government for $16,000,000 and produced at an annual rate of 18,000 tons in the last war, Mr. Jarvis said.

Last December, Diamond Magnesium, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Diamond Alkali Company, was requested by the General Services Administration to "de-mothball" the plant and resume production. H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, is doing the rehabilitation work.

Plastics Exposition Slogan Contest Opened by SPI

Cash awards of $500, $200 and $100 are being offered for the most effective slogan submitted for the Fifth National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, to be staged March 11 to 14, 1952, in Convention Hall, Philadelphia. Any person connected with the plastics industry, its suppliers or its customers is eligible to compete in this contest. Entries must be postmarked not later than November 1.

Judges for the Slogan Contest are now being selected and will be announced soon. Entry blanks may be secured from Slogan Contest Committee, Fifth National Plastics Exposition, 67 West 44th street, New York 18.

Hercules Issues Plastics Booklet

A new technical booklet offered by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., describes the properties and uses of "Hercocel" molding powders. Data from Hercules Parlin, N. J., plastics laboratories, based on ASTM tests is provided for four formulations of "Hercocel A" (cellulose acetate molding powder), and five formulations of "Hercocel E" (ethylcellulose molding powder), each in a number of flow types. Inclusive data is also given on the new flame-resistant types of "Hercocel A." "Hercocel E" formulations of the general purpose type, a heat-resistant type, and those designed for high impact are also discussed.

Monomer-Polymer Moves

Monomer-Polymer, Inc., has moved its laboratories to a new location at 511 Lancaster avenue, Leominster, Mass. The company states that its laboratory space and staff have been expanded.

Trade Briefs

Dow Corning Corporation has moved its New York offices to new quarters at 600 Fifth avenue.

Charles Freedman on September 1 completes thirty years of service with Mantrose Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louis S. Gleason has been named superintendent at the General Electric chemical department's plastics molding plant at Decatur, Ill.

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DuPont Names La Towsky To Finishes Division Post

Appointment of Harry R. La Towsky as manager of specialties sales of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been announced by H. R. Lounsbury, director of sales of the finishes division. Mr. La Towsky succeeds G. W. Sherin, who retired July 31 after more than twenty-five years as manager of specialties sales. Mr. La Towsky had been assistant manager under Mr. Sherin since 1929, and is succeeded in that position by C. A. Weslager.

Calcium Carbonate Data Available

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., 230 West Broadway, New York 13, has published a data book entitled, "Calcium Carbonates and Calcium Oxides." Divided into four sections, the volume deals with natural sugar calcite, imported natural chalk (whiting), precipitated calcium carbonate and calcium oxide (lime). Charts, tables of physical constants and chemical compositions as well as detailed descriptions of uses and values are given for each carbonate. Copies are available only to manufacturers and chemical research organizations upon request to Whittaker, Clark & Daniels.

Interchemical Names Four

Interchemical Corporation has named John Zalek vice-president in charge of research and development of its textile colors division at Hawthorne, N. J. Also named by the company are Arthur Booth, vice-president in charge of production; Fred Baumann, vice-president in charge of trade relations, and Francis H. Bebee, administrative assistant to the divisional vice-president.

Calif. Standard to Expand Synthetic Detergent Capacity

Plans for a $1,500,000 expansion of facilities for production of synthetic detergent materials have been announced by T. S. Petersen, president of Standard Oil Company of California. Mr. Petersen said Standard will build the additional facilities at its Richmond, Calif., refinery for its chemical subsidiary, Oronite Chemical Company. They will provide capacity to make Oronite's detergent "Alkane" to meet present and future needs of the soap and synthetic detergent industries.

Tung Tree Transplanting Eased by USDA Engineer

Much of the hand work of digging and transplanting young tung trees from nursery to orchard can be eliminated with the use of tools and methods developed by a Department of Agriculture research engineer.

Normally, these important oil nut-producing trees are dug with a wheel-mounted, U-shaped blade that is pulled behind a tractor. It is necessary for two men to follow behind the blade to keep it at the proper depth and centered on the row, so that it will cut the tree roots ten to twelve inches below the surface of the ground and about ten inches on both sides of the nursery row. Agricultural engineer R. E. Jezek, working in cooperation with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, successfully mounted a similar U-shaped blade on a tractor so that the tractor operator alone could dig the trees. His digger, mounted on the right of the tractor frame, and in front of the operator, reduces labor needs two-thirds and satisfactorily solves the side-drift problem.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible vegetable oils developed a stronger tone, led by cottonseed and soybean oils and registered fractional advances during the week. Corn oil was scarce and higher, while peanut oil remained firm and unchanged. Trading, however, lacked volume and was restricted to actual requirements. Price index advanced 1.8 points.

Fish oils also were firmer and sharply higher with crude for prompt and forward delivery. Crude menhaden oil was raised 1 cent and crude sardine ½ cent per pound. This resulted in refiners lifting refined grades about ¾ cent per pound.

Active demand for copra for shipment to Europe boosted quotations $2.50 per ton, advancing coconut oil ½ cent per pound. Offerings of both materials were scarce and closely held.

Steady export demand for tallow and greases, especially for immediate shipment, kept this market strong. Domestic demand also improved and soapers raised bids fractionally to obtain moderate quantities. Exporters bids were at least 1 cent above domestic levels. Lard became strong due to heavy export business and reduced stocks. Olive foots were easier and off fractionally. Palm oil continued weak for spot and forward delivery.

Buying flurry for tung oil subsided and quotations dropped fractionally. Oiticica oil also was easier and lower. Linseed oil demand was confined to fill-in requirements.

Inability of obtaining yellow carnauba replacements from Brazil, boosted the spot market sharply and quotations were lifted 8 cents per pound. Demand was active and offers practically dried up. This created a steadier tone in other grades. Crude African wax was easier due to lower cost of replacements. Spermaceti wax was cut 2 cents per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was a narrow and irregular affair last week. Trading was fairly active, and mainly speculative. Market backed and filled throughout the period, closing slightly higher. Official announcement of cotton seed support prices had little effect on the market, as it conformed with recent reports received by the trade. Competing vegetable oils were firmer with crude cottonseed oil, scoring fractional advances. Offers of crude cottonseed oil were scarce and prices advanced ½c. per pound. Sales in the Southeast and Valley were reported at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 15½c., Texas. Lard continued firm and higher, under improved export business and smaller stocks in the country.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 17 follow:—

Department of Agriculture announced cottonseed products support prices as follows:—Crude cottonseed oil, 15⅝c. per lb. in the Southeast; 15½c. Valley; 15¼c. Southwest; Arizona and California 15½c. Cottonseed cake and meal 2.8c. per pound Southeast; 2.7c. Valley and Southwest; and 2.6c. Arizona and California. Cotton linters U. S. No. 1, high 14.80c. per pound; middle 14.30c. and low 13.80c.; No. 2 linters, high 13.30c., middle 12.80c., and low 12.30c. No. 3 linters, high 11.80c., middle 9.8c., and low 9.3c.

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	600	18.28	17.66	18.00S
October	358	17.82	17.32	17.55S
December	698	17.69	17.22	17.43S
January	8	17.60	17.34	17.60S
March	160	17.68	17.21	17.47S
May	178	17.62	17.15	17.40S
1953				
July	2	17.58	17.58	17.30@17.38

Total sales, 2,004 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Light trading in crude soybean oil at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 15½c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, old process quoted at $70 per ton, and solvent, $68, Memphis. Cake held at $58 per ton, Valley, September shipment. Cottonseed hulls, $5 per ton, Valley.

Linseed Oil

This market continued inactive and the undertone was easy. Raw oil was unchanged and merely nominal on the basis of 14.80c. to 15c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, depending upon seller. Consumers continued to absorb fair sized quantities against former orders and were disposed to await developments of the new flaxseed crop before placing contracts for replacements.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bahassu oil, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, yellow, 8c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Fish, refined, 7/10c. per lb.
Greases, 1c. to 1¼c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅜c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. to 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Olive foots, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.
Spermaceti wax, 2c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Aug. 18, 1950
164.5	162.7	160.3	117.3	148.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

The official first estimate of Canada's flaxseed crop was estimated at 9,830,000 bushels, compared with the 1950 harvest of 4,686,000 bushels.

India's 1950-51 flaxseed production is estimated at 15,400,000 bushels from 3,503,000 acres, or a decrease of 6.3 percent from the revised 1949-50 estimated output of 16,440,000 bushels from 3,759,000 acres, according to final official estimates reported by the American Embassy, New Delhi.

Minneapolis.—Major users of linseed oil held to a waiting policy on buying the past week, awaiting the full impact of the upped midwest flaxseed harvest. Some additional small lots of raw oil were booked, for nearby needs at current prices. Good inquiries were being made on deferred requirements but little or no business resulted, crushers reported. Raw linseed oil was quoted at 14c. to 14.4c. per pound, tanks, zone 1, for spot needs in the face of higher flaxseed costs the past week. Discounts still prevailed on oil for delivery in the last quarter of 1951 and the initial period of 1952. Shipping directions ruled only fair.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	8,040,000	12,300,000
Since Sept. 1, 1950	469,900,000	409,360,000

Flaxseed—Market remained firm. Seed offers continued light.

Minneapolis. — Offerings of new-crop flax were light last week as the harvest in the upper midwest states was concentrated in the southern zone. Intermittent rains played havoc with combining operations, however, and not much was accomplished the past six days. Crushers and merchandisers booked more than 60 cars on a to-arrive-in-Aug.-September basis—mostly at $3.40 and $3.45 per bushel for No. 1 seed. Only two cars were sold in the spot market. Protected overnight bids were quoted around $3.40 a bushel but buyers were paying mostly $3.45. A few cars for arrival in Duluth were booked at $3.48 and $3.50 a bushel. Seed booked for shipment by truck totaled more than 8,500 bushels. Actual receipts totaled 49 cars last week, compared with 74 cars the previous week and 129 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 117 cars as against 75 cars in the preceding week and 18 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	62,900	234,600	215,900	30,600
Since Sept. 1, '50	26,144,300	19,697,800	5,386,800	4,875,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading continued slow. Prices were maintained at the recent price reduction.

Coconut—Higher cost of copra, advanced prices of oil ½c. per pound. Crude oil was lifted to 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 14½c. tankcars, New York. Imports of Philippine coconut oil into the United States amounted to 76,556,310 pounds from January 1 to July 28, it was reported by the Customs Bureau.

Copra — Active European demand boosted quotations $2.50 per ton. Shipments were advanced to $180 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offers were scarce.

Corn—Crude oil was stronger and scarce. Crude oil was sold at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ½c. per pound. Refined oil also was firmer and held at 19.90c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Prices were firmer with crude. Refined was quoted at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica—Buying interest was reported inactive. Liquid was easier and nominal at 25½c. to 26c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery, New York. Drums ranged from 27½c. to 28c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Trading in edible oil continued

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

estricted to small lots for immediate eeds. Prices were unchanged at $2.50 to 2.70 per gallon, drums, on spot, duty aid, according to quantity, with light les thereat. Offerings were quite liberal. live foots also were dull and featureless. rums were reduced to 17¼c. to 17½c. er pound, depending upon quantity.

Palm—This market continued unsettled nd spot prices were off ½c. per pound. emand was inactive. Drums were lower 22c. per pound, spot delivery. Futures ere unchanged at 17c. per pound, bulk, i.f. New York, October forward shipent.

Peanut—Trading was reported spotty. ight sales of crude were reported at 17¾c. er pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with ellers asking up to 18c. Offerings were mited. Refined oil was maintained at 0½c. per pound, tankcars, New York asis. The government released peanuts ast week to produce 20 tankcars of oil in he southeast and 5 tankcars Texas.

Rapeseed—Lack of buying interest kept his market unsettled and nominal quotaions were reduced to 24½c. per pound, ankcars, prompt delivery, New York.

Soybean—Improved inquiry for export nd limited offerings advanced prices ⅜c. er pound. Crude oil sold at 15⅝c. per ound tankcars, f.o.b. mills, August shipnent and September at 15½c. per pound, nd October-December at 14¾c., same asis. Refined salad oil was firmer at 19c. er pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Speculative trading in soybean futures as limited to 1,000,000 bushels effective October 1 by the Commodity Exchange Authority, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. Under the rder, the maximum long or short posiions is 1,000,000 bushels in any one soyean future or in all futures transacted y any person during one business day. The limit does not apply to bona fide hedging transactions which seek price proection rather than speculative advantage.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W" on the N. Y. Produce Exchange n tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 17 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	6	15.70	15.10	15.02@15.90
October	11	14.85	14.53	14.75@14.90
December	37	14.70	14.35	14.55@14.70
January	1	14.35	14.35	14.50@14.70
March	1	14.20	14.20	14.30@14.50
May	8	14.40	14.20	14.17@14.25

Total sales, 64 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Prices were irregular and eased off ½c. when fairly active demand subsided. Sales were reported down to 34½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 36½c. to 37c. per pound, according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved demand for domestic and export delivery created a firmer tone and quotations were lifted 1c. to 1¼c. per pound for all grades. Choice white grease was advanced to 9⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, yellow 6⅝c., house, 7⅝c. and brown, 6⅝c., same basis.

Lard—This market was firmer under improved export business and higher vegetable oils. Cash lard was lifted to 17¾c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in the United States, August 1, were reduced to 49,175,000 pounds, against 69,004,000 pounds, July 1, and 5-year average of 122,900,000 pounds. Stocks at Chicago also were smaller, totaling 11,123,000 pounds, August 16, compared with 14,990,000 pounds, August 1, and 54,892,000 pounds, August 15, last year.

Tallow—Market was sharply higher under active demand for export, boosting prices 1c. to 1¼c. per pound. Fancy was quoted at 10c. tankcars, f.o.b. works; extra, 9⅝c. special, 8⅝c. and No. 1, 7⅜c., same basis. Fancy, for export, was reported sold up to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Animal Oils

Consuming interest continued light and spotty for the entire list. Grease oils were steadier with the improved tone in basic fats, but prices remained entirely nominal for all grades. Neatsfoot oil also were inactive and quotably unchanged. Inquiry for oleo oil has slackened, though prices were maintained at 21c. to 21½c. per pound, drums and oleo stearine at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, barrels, according to quantity and seller.

Fish Oils

Cod—Business was reported at a standstill. Consuming demand continued inactive, but offers for shipment from Newfoundland also were nil. Prices were entirely nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, New York basis.

Fish—Firmer markets for crude menhaden and sardine oils stiffened refined

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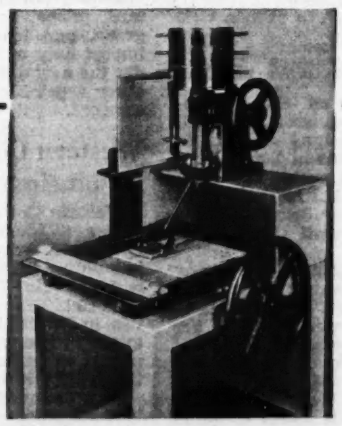

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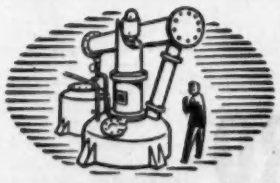

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grades and prices were lifted 7/10c. per pound. Light cold pressed was advanced to 13.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York and alkali refined, 1c. to 1½c. more. Crude sardine was sold at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden oil was boosted 1c. to 10c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore and bids at ½c. less were not accepted.

Los Angeles.—Trading in new crop sardine oil slowed some the past week with some 7 to 10 cars moving at 10c. per pound. Limited offerings were lifted to 10½c. per pound. Fishing operations in the Monterey-San Francisco Bay areas are still in abeyance due to price negotiations and the present light-of-the-moon period. No trading was reported for crude tuna oil with offerings at 8c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Fatty Acids

While consuming demand was restricted to actual requirements, the market was steadier with the firmer tone of basic oils and fats. Red oil and stearic acid were firm at current quotations, reflecting the increased cost of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids also were stronger due to the improved tone of basic vegetable oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The only trades consummated during the past few days were several hundred tons by cattle feeders West of the Mississippi River, one round lot for export from the Texas Gulf, and a few scattered sales from South Georgia and South Alabama mills to be taken during last half August. The market remained steady for sacked forty-one percent at $63 per ton Georgia and Alabama mills, late August and early September shipment. Buyers are content to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis and mills are not pressing offerings preferring to await announcement of the government's price program schedule.

Linseed Meal—Trading slow. Resale offers unsettled market.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices were a divided affair, with extracted types favoring the easy side because of resale pressure and expeller meal ruling steady to slightly firmer. Weakness in soybean meal had a weakening effect on extracted meal. Extracted linseed meal sold in a spread of $56 to $56.50 per ton for spot and September needs but there were sales made at $55. Expeller meal, which was in limited supply, ruled firm at $57 to $57.50, with some crushers asking $58.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Shipping directions tapered off from a week ago:—

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	9,240,000	13,260,000
Since Sept. 1, 1950	824,410,000	766,641,000

Peanut Meal—Based on the government's announcement last week there will be approximately 1,000 tons of meal in the southeast and 250 tons in Texas available from the release of peanuts. Due to lack of demand the market has weakened to a level of $67 f.o.b. southeastern mills for the comparatively small stocks available.

Soybean Meal—With general tightening in supplies and a temporary impetus of one round lot for export, the meal market strengthened last week to $67 per bulk, Decatur, for August through first half December shipments. October-December was offered at $57. With practically no demand, prices have weakened to $77 per ton sacked, basis North Carolina mills, and $73 Missippi Valley points for immediate and August shipment. The market was very dull.

Waxes

Beeswax—Lower cost of crude replacements from Africa has unsettled the market, and quotations were easier and nominal at 65c. to 66c. per pound, spot delivery. Brazilian was scarce and higher for shipment, and lifted to 74c. to 75c. per pound, as to seller. Refined grades were without change, despite slow demand.

Carnauba—The feature of the market was the scarcity of yellow for shipment from Brazil, and limited stocks on the spot were sharply advanced to $1.28 to $1.30 per pound. Bids of several cents below this level were turned down. Other grades were unchanged and nominal. Consuming inquiry was keen for yellow, while other grades moved to small lots for actual needs. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.11 to $1.12 per pound and refined $1.14 to $1.15 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—Demand for refined was fairly active for immediate needs, chiefly small lots. Prices ranged from 86c. to per pound, according to quantity.

Spermaceti—Lower production brought down prices 2c. per pound. T ing lacked snap and was confined to tual needs. Blocks ranged from 30c 33c. per pound, as to quantity. Ca were 1c. more.

Argentina's Flaxseed, Linse Oil Exports Up in Jan.-June

Flaxseed shipments from Argen during the first half of 1951 totaled 714,800 bushels, compared with 4,199, bushels in the preceding six-month riod of 1950, according to the Ameri Embassy, Buenos Aires.

Total flaxseed exports in 1950 amoun to 5,160,000 bushels. With the relaxat in 1950 of the ban on flaxseed expo from Argentina, April-June, 1950, s ments amounted to 960,600 bushels. ban on flaxseed exports first was in tuted by Argentina in 1945 to compel processing of all flaxseed in dome plants.

Principal purchasing countries of January to June, 1951, exports w France, 2,215,740 bushels; the Neth lands, 984,830; Belgium, 625,950, and United Kingdom, 590,240.

Exports of linseed oil during Janu to June 18, 1951, amounted to 181, short tons, against 88,180 tons in the f half of 1950. Total linseed oil shipme from Argentina in 1950 were 226,665 to As in the preceding year, principal de nations for 1951 linseed oil exports w the United Kingdom, Western Germa and the Netherlands.

Italy Extends Tariff Modifying Fats and Oils

The Italian provisional tariff, which cludes temporary duty exemptions for c tain fats and oils, has been prolonged presidential decree No. 516 issued on Ju 30, 1951, according to the American E bassy, Rome. The decree became effecti on July 12, two days prior to the expi tion of the original decree, and will main valid through December 31, 19 Temporary tariff rates already in effe will be continued.

Duty exemptions were granted to mu tard seed, poppy seed, squash seed, a "unnamed seeds" in addition to those pr viously reported. Oil pressed from mu tard, poppy, cardamom, tobacco, squas grape, and tea seeds are subject to import duty of 10 percent ad valorem u der the new decree. Duty modifications other vegetable oils and lard remain u changed.

Western Cotton Oil Co. Expansion Under Way

Western Cotton Oil Company has und way a $5,250,000 expansion program California, Arizona and Mexico. The fir is building fifteen new gins in California San Joaquin Valley, two in the state Imperial Valley, eight in Arizona, an two in Mexicali, Mexico. Cost of the gi averages about $150,000. All gins are e pected to be in operation in time to g this year's cotton crop.

Also included in the expansion progra is construction of two cottonoil solven plants, one in Phoenix, Ariz., the othe in Bakersfield, Calif. The two solven plants will cost a total of about $1,500 000, and are scheduled for completion b the first of the year. Each will have a 40 ton daily capacity.

Gen'l Mills Lets Contract

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Kno Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a additional contract from General Mills Inc., to increase the project already bein handled by this contractor for a 250-tons per-day soybean processing plant to b located at Rossford, Ohio. Included in th new award are a boiler house, lecithin building, service building, and auxiliary equipment.

Sinclair Oil Elects Dyer

James E. Dyer, who joined the Sinclai Oil Corporation when it was formed i 1916, has been elected a vice-president Mr. Dyer also is vice-president in charg of transportation and distribution for Sin clair Refining Company.

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4—SPERRY 36" CORNER FEED IRON FILTER PRESSES.
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2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
4—Vallez type 49RS, 41 Stainless covered, Leaf Rotating Filters.

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1—500 gal. Closed Jack Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
1—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclave 5 HP motor.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 5,000 gals.

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1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x36" Double Roll Steel Roller Mill.
1—9"x24" 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
1—Monarch 9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
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Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 8 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
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15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
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1—Tyler 3S Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60".
1—Jeffrey #4 single deck 18"x48" conveyor screen.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20"x64", 4 Surface.

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4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ¼ to 3".
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Wanted to buy long established concern with good reputation for its products, with annual sales $200,000 to $1,000,000. Will purchase entire stock or controlling interest. Bank references furnished. Reply held very confidential. OPD 939.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist — Essential Oils — Requires services of graduate Chemist, thoroughly experienced in the assaying and distillation of essential oils, spice oils and their application to flavoring food products. Firm is well established with high reputation and AAA1 rating. Salary rate in $10,000.00 to $15,000.00 bracket. All replies will be handled in strictest confidence and no inquiries will be made without permission. Our present technical employees have been furnished with a copy of this advertisement. OPD 941.

POSITIONS WANTED

Attention—Lacquer Manufacturers New York Metropolitan area. Thoroughly experienced lacquer chemist will act as consultant and solve your problems on part time or fee basis. Will also consider full time employment within 200 mile radius. OPD 938.

PRICES HIGH! SELL NOW!
URGENTLY NEEDED
Pigments, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plasticizers, Solvents, Dyes, Oils, Waxes, Alkalies, Phosphates, etc.
Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HANOVER 2-6970

AVAILABLE . . .
CUSTOM REFINING FACILITIES . . .
• Distillation • Extractions
• Separations • Fractionations
Drum Lots—Tank Cars
WANTED . . .
• All Types of Crude Mixtures
• By-Products, Residues, Wastes
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CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., INC.
Box 426, Union, N. J. UNionville 2-7360

CASH FOR SURPLUS
• Excess Inventory
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CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
82 BEAVER ST., New York 5, N.Y.
Digby 4-9760

WE WILL BUY YOUR
Surplus Chemicals
SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
RESINS DRUGS ETC.
WIRE OR PHONE
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION!
All offers held in strictest confidence.
Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WO 4-5120

WANTED:
Old Established Middle West Pharmaceutical Manufacturer would like a man to take complete charge of Tablet Coating Department — Group Insurance — Life Insurance — Paid Vacation and Holidays.
Address Box 944, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

WANTED
Complete Chemical Processing Plants for Liquidation.
also individual items

AUTOCLAVES	FILTER PRESSES	MIXERS (All types)
CENTRIFUGALS	FILTERS	PULVERIZERS
CONDENSERS	KETTLES	SIFTERS
DRYERS	KILNS	STILLS
EVAPORATORS	MILLS	TANKS

Address offers — Box 936, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.

SOCMA President Cites

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declared, "Now we have many plants scattered throughout the country, with thousands of trained chemists, chemical engineers, highly skilled operators, foremen and administrators. Without this tremendous reservoir of talent, how could we so quickly have built plants for synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, explosives, sulpha drugs, antibiotics, vitamins, insecticides, and above all, atomic energy?

"If the 'American Selling Price' method of assessing import duties is eliminated the dye industry will suffer irreparable damage. The very first effect will be to discourage research and development. I wonder if you gentlemen remember that sulfanilamide, first of the wonder drugs, was synthesized during research on intermediates for making dyes?"

Supporting Witnesses Listed

Witnesses appearing in support of Mr. Moody's testimony included John G. Lerch, attorney, of Lamb & Lerch; W. Stewart Hotchkiss, who made a survey of the organic chemical industry in Europe for the SOCMA in 1950; Carl E. Allersmeyer, special representative for Althouse Chemical Company; Carl E. Van Winckel, president, Carwin Company; J. Preston Wills, export sales manager, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; William L. Wals assistant general manager, General Aniline & Film Corporation; Eric C. Kun president, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; Ern est M. May, vice-president, Otto B. May Inc.; E. J. Putzell, assistant secretary Monsanto Chemical Company, and John L. Crist, president, Southern Dyestuff Corporation.

Mr. Lerch, attorney representing the SOCMA, underlined the assertion that the proposed bill reflects a state department idea that has already been abandoned by congress. "The whole reason for section 14 is that it was conceived at a time when we were considering the International Trade Organization, which the last congress killed because the ITO charter was conceived in sin. Its purpose was to make our own laws conform to various international agreements contemplated in the state department," he said.

"Many other industries have still to realize the discretionary and arbitrary power this bill would put in the hands of the customs appraiser. Section 13 writes new definitions for old terms in the tariff, and invests the appraiser with great powers of discretion," he added.

APhA Details Agenda

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continue through August 28. The meeting will be opened by Hugo H. Schaefer, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and president of AACP. Five teachers' conferences are planned, and a banquet will be held in conjunction with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

The American College of Apothecaries will hold four sessions during the convention, beginning the afternoon of August 26 when president A. R. Granito will make his annual report. At a dinner that evening, Dr. George Urdang, director of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, will receive the Lascoff award, given annually for outstanding service to the profession of pharmacy.

The program of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy covers four sessions, as well as the joint banquet with the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The first session will be opened by president F. Royce Franzoni. Other sessions will be devoted to the bureau of law enforcement and consideration of licensure examinations.

ASHP Meeting

Members of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists will convene for their eighth annual meeting August 26 to 28. The meeting will be presided over by president I. Thomas Reamer, chief pharmacist of Duke University Hospital, Durham, N. C. Regular ASHP sessions will be held mornings and afternoons on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth.

The Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries will begin meetings on August 25, presided over by Dal Bruner, secretary of the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association. Meetings are scheduled for all day on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth, with a final session scheduled for the afternoon of August 31.

Congoleum-Nairn Names Mann

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., has appointed Douglas L. Mann general sales manager. Mr. Mann formerly was assistant to the president. He joined the company's sales force in 1938.